

THE DRAKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
A Centennial Overview
FOREWORD

The writing of this historical survey of the University Library was largely inspired by current preparations for a year of celebration, marking the centenary of Drake's founding in 1881. The only previous history of the Library is an unpublished master's thesis written by Thomas P. Slavens. The present survey represents a fairly substantial revision and expansion of the Slavens study, with an added account of the Library's development and activities during the past two decades.

The Centennial Overview is largely limited to a history of the University's central library, known as Cowles Library since 1937. References to both the Divinity School Library and the Law School Library have been made only when such information contributes to the overall picture of library resource development in the University. The Divinity Library collection was integrated into the general collections in Cowles Library in 1968, upon the discontinuance of the Drake Divinity School. Although the Law Library once had a direct administrative relationship with Cowles Library within the Drake libraries system, its administration has been the responsibility of the Law School since 1968.

Documentation for the present history derives principally from the Slavens study, early annual reports of the President (to 1919), annual catalogs and bulletins issued as a part of the Drake University Record series, the Drake (Times) Delphic, The Des Moines Register, and the Library newsletter, Marginalia. The author is indebted to Dr. William Stoppel, Director of Libraries, for solid support and counsel in the preparation of the Overview, and to members of the Cowles Library staff for helpful clarification of recent library operations.

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... through the librarians in charge following Professor Satterfield

"There were no library facilities beyond an encyclopedia, numerous government reports, and some miscellaneous volumes from the libraries of deceased ministers and laymen. No journals or magazines were available for leisure reading" So wrote Edward Scribner Ames in his recollection of Drake University's library during his undergraduate years (1887-1889).¹

Indeed, the University in its first decade had very meager library resources. It is doubtful that very few, if any, library materials found their way to Des Moines from Drake's parent institution, Oskaloosa College. That little struggling school had some 2,000 volumes in three very informal library collections by 1880,² and it's quite likely that the majority of these volumes remained in that community until the demise of the school in 1900. At any rate, growth of the Library on the new Drake campus was very slow during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. In the words of Drake historian Charles Blanchard, "A University in the West Woods could not be expected to have much in the way of a library to begin with."³

Moreover, since instruction in Oskaloosa College was strongly classroom oriented, with reading expected principally from textbooks owned by the students and faculty, it is not surprising that the Library was far from being regarded as "the heart of the campus." This attitude most probably prevailed during the early years of Drake University's existence. Interestingly enough, a fairly long article on the origins and early history of the University, written in 1898 by Mary Carpenter, who was Librarian at that time, fails to say a word about library facilities or resources in the new institution.⁴

In Oskaloosa College the position of Librarian had always been a shared one, more or less passed around among several faculty members with specific teaching responsibilities.⁵ This arrangement was continued upon Drake's founding

in Des Moines, although the librarians in charge following Professor Bottenfield and the Carpenter sisters seem to have held full-time positions in that capacity.

Lyman Bottenfield appears in Drake University's first catalog as Professor of English Literature and also as Librarian. An 1878 graduate of Oskaloosa College, Bottenfield taught English at that school for nearly three years following his graduation. Interestingly enough, a brief biographical sketch of Bottenfield appearing in a Drake class annual in 1890, makes no mention of his library responsibilities.⁶ That Professor Bottenfield was well aware of the vital function of libraries in the academic process is attested to by his early plea (1884) for the donation of books and magazines to the young library of the University: "Why will not the friends of Drake University make our library one of which we may be proud? If any one who reads this feels disposed to donate books or magazines or both, and to urge others to do so, please to inform the Librarian to that effect."⁷ He served as Librarian for six years, at which time he devoted full time to teaching until his retirement in 1893.

Library resources were very meager during the period of Professor Bottenfield's part-time supervision, although the rate of acquisition was approximately 200 volumes a year.⁸ A continuous effort was made from the outset to solicit contributions to the Library -- largely in the form of books and periodicals.⁹

For nearly two decades following the Bottenfield administration, direction of the Library was successively in the hands of three daughters of Chancellor Carpenter -- Henrietta, Jennie, and Mary. Henrietta Carpenter was the youngest member of the Drake faculty in 1887, when she was asked to serve both as Librarian and as Teacher of Elocution.¹⁰ Henrietta served as Librarian only three years, and little is known of her accomplishments in this position.

We are told in The Ekard for 1890 that she "devoted much time to a careful and systematic classification of the subject matter of the books of the library."¹¹

Although the Library in its first decade was primarily geared to the disciplines encompassed by the College of Literature and Art, modest collections were initiated for several other areas of instruction. Both the College of Medicine and the College of Law were developing their own library holdings, and when Callanan College became the teacher-preparation agency of the University in 1887, its small book collection was added to the total library resources of Drake.¹² By the end of the 1880's, the laconic catalog announcement concerning library facilities had been expanded to include a reference to all of the small auxiliary collections, as well as the the city and state libraries.¹³

Jennie Carpenter was the second daughter of the first Chancellor to be named to the position of Librarian, and she assumed this responsibility some time in 1890.¹⁴ Little is known about Jennie, other than that she was a member of the Drake class of 1889, and apparently shared in the popularity of all members of the Carpenter family. During her administration, the Library almost doubled in collection size -- from 3,000 volumes to 6,000.¹⁵ The main building (Old Main) still housed the central collection, but conditions were already becoming badly overcrowded.

The first of several "special collections" made its appearance during the half-dozen years of Jennie Carpenter's tenure. Simpson Frazier, of Centralia, Illinois, donated in 1893 the first group of volumes which were eventually to total close to 2,000 titles. Although Frazier was particularly interested in the political and social sciences, his gift represented a fairly wide range of subjects, including works in art, science and theology.¹⁶ The Frazier gift was most welcome during a period in which the Library was attempting to step up its rate of annual accessions, and the Collection received considerable publicity.

A long article on the Frazier Collection, by Professor Frank Herriott, was published in 1905 as part of the Drake University Record.¹⁷ "It would afford me great satisfaction to learn that Drake University . . . has established a school of Economic and Social Science, of History and Political Science, or some similar department, putting it well abreast with public interest in economic and political subjects." wrote Mr. Frazier early in 1893, upon the shipment of the first portion of his gift.¹⁸ This wish was fulfilled in 1900, when the University Trustees authorized the creation of a Department of Economics and Political Science. Slavens' 1962 history of the Library lists a score of representative titles from the Frazier Collection, additions to which continued to be received until the spring of 1910.¹⁹

Other early donors of volumes to the Library included General Francis Drake, Alvin Hobbs, and Barton Aylesworth. Hobbs donated his personal library to the developing Bible College Library, at the time of his appointment to the deanship of that school in 1890, and Barton Aylesworth shortly afterwards made his private library of some 2,500 volumes available to students and faculty.²⁰ Several University catalogs of the 1890's describe the Aylesworth library as "probably the best selected private library in the state."²¹

Mary Adelaide Carpenter, who succeeded Jennie as Librarian in 1897, is perhaps the best-known of the Carpenter sisters and her professional association with the University extended from 1897 to 1930 -- with but a few years of absence during that period. Her ties with Drake University were rendered even closer by the fact that she was a niece of General Francis Drake and the wife (in 1908) of the second Chancellor, William Bayard Craig. Subsequent to her service as Librarian, Mary Carpenter was to continue as full-time Dean of Women (1918-1930).²²

By 1900, the Library had been moved into the old chapel, along with some of the museum collections.²³ The catalog announcements continued to emphasize

the accessibility of library resources outside of Drake, such as the newly-established branch of the Des Moines Public Library, in University Place. The Annual Catalogue for 1902-1903 was the first to give the name of a library staff member aside from the Librarian.²⁴ The following year saw an increase of the formal library staff to three, and the hours of library service were publicized in the University catalog for the first time. The total service week comprised 51 hours, including four hours on Saturday morning; there were no Sunday hours.²⁵ However, President Bell pledged himself to an extension of the evening hours of library service -- from 6:30 to 8:30.²⁶

Total library expenditures at the outset of Drake's silver jubilee year amounted to approximately 1% of the total University budget, or just over \$2,800.²⁷ This percentage is, to be sure, considerably less than that recommended for academic library financing in later years, but it must be kept in mind that very heavy reliance upon material gifts during the early years of the Drake Library lessened the need for more substantial operating-budget support, at least in view of the University administration. It is also quite likely that the increasing publicity given to outside city and state library resources may have been regarded as compensatory.²⁸

In her report to the President for 1905-1906, Mary Carpenter recognizes that her duties as Dean of Women place limits upon her role as Librarian, and she gives much credit for assistance to Blanche Galloway, "the first assistant and cataloguer whose faithfulness I cannot too highly commend."²⁹ Other assistants, named in the Librarian's report for 1905-1906, served at various times throughout the year, working only one or two hours a day.³⁰

Hopes for imminent relief from the crowded library conditions in Old Main were bolstered early in 1905 by Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 as a basic gift for the erection of a new library building. This offer was noted by

President Bell in his annual report for 1905-1906, together with the announcement that \$26,500 of the matching fund had already been raised.³¹ Mr. Carnegie's offer had been made personally to President Bell in February of 1905, when the latter made an unexpected trip to the East.³² Given this welcome impetus, a concerted effort was made to secure the necessary funds as rapidly as possible.

It may be of interest to note at this point that the University administration, alumni and friends exhibited a more or less sustained interest in the welfare and growth of the school's library resources and facilities from the very earliest years. In 1886, the proceeds of the first annual banquet of the Alumni Association were pledged to the "building up and establishment of a library creditable to our institution."³³ At the beginning of 1907, the Greater Des Moines Committee -- which included such influential citizens as Simon Casady, F.M. Hubbell, Harvey Ingham and George Hippee -- endorsed a recommendation that the Committee actively promote a drive to raise \$30,000 still needed by the Drake endowment fund to match fully the Carnegie gift.³⁴ In February of the same year, the Garrick Dramatic Club presented George Bernard Shaw's comedy, "You Never Can Tell," at the Shubert Theater, "as a benefit for the endowment fund of Drake's Carnegie Library."³⁵

During Mary Carpenter's tenure as Librarian, there began a gradual transition from textbook-centered teaching to greater reliance upon books placed by faculty members on library reserve.³⁶ American and English literary classics were purchased in abundance, and many of the titles were heavily duplicated. Additional space in the old chapel area was gained in 1906 by the transfer of all volumes in the Dewey 200 class (Religion) to the newly constructed Memorial Hall, home of the Bible College.³⁷ Catalog entries for the theological materials transferred to Memorial Hall were to be duplicated for that building, "as it would not be advisable to deprive the general library of the cards covering these books."³⁸

Approximately one-third of the University's book budget for 1905-1906 was used for Law Library purchases.³⁸ Conversely, only a very few titles were added by purchase to the Medical Library during that year. Although little, too, was spent on the Bible College collection, that area was bolstered by a considerable number of volumes from the private library of N.A. McConnell.³⁹ The Medical Library similarly benefited from a substantial donation of books by Dr. Clara Atkinson.⁴⁰ Slaven's suggestion that the small amount of budgetary support for the Medical Library may have been partially responsible for the early closing of the University's Medical College is perhaps overdrawn.⁴¹

The long anticipated Carnegie Library became a reality in the spring of 1907, when President Bell announced that the \$50,000 necessary to secure the pledge of an equal amount from Andrew Carnegie had been realized. Ground was broken for the new building on April 9, with Mary Carpenter throwing the first shovel of dirt.⁴² The new facility was represented as providing a library twice the size of the old one, with space for three times as many books. For the time being, the first floor of the two-story edifice was to be used for classes. The basement was to be used for the teaching of high school subjects.⁴³

Mary Carpenter's approaching marriage to a former Chancellor of the University, William Bayard Craig, brought about her resignation as Librarian in the late summer of 1908.⁴⁴ Blanche Galloway was named to succeed Miss Carpenter in an acting capacity, and she headed a staff which had grown from one part-time librarian to five persons whose time was either wholly or largely devoted to their library assignments. The Librarian's annual report for 1908-1909 was therefore authored by Miss Galloway, who announced that the move into the new Carnegie building was completed by the first week in September, 1908. Government publications were for the first time singled out as worthy of notice, and special attention was paid to the preparation of subject analytic cards "for these ordinarily much despised volumes."⁴⁵

By May 1, 1909, the general library collection comprised a total of 14,403 volumes, with an additional 3,359 volumes in the Law and Medical Libraries.⁴⁶ No separate figure for the Bible College Library is given in the Librarian's report for 1908-1909, and it is probable that the holdings of the latter collection are included in those of the general Library. By present-day standards, the size of the Drake Library after 28 years of institutional existence may seem quite modest, but the library collections in the spring of 1909 do nonetheless represent an expansion of nearly 80% in four years. That there was some appreciation, too, of the role played in the educational process by more systematic library procedure is attested to by publicity given to the Library during the infancy of the new Carnegie building: "There is little or nothing about such work, as our librarians are doing from day to day, that is showy or that attracts the crowd. No sensational headlines in the papers arouses public interest in the cataloguer's work. It is done in the quiet recesses of the library out of sight and out of mind."⁴⁷ It is quite possible that the realization of the new Carnegie building, plus the renewed effort to secure funds from alumni and friends of the University, may have been partially responsible for this gratifying short-term expansion. Individual cash gifts made directly to the library fund were often substantial, and Mary Powell Kinney's gift of \$5,000 in 1907 may be cited as a notable example.⁴⁸

Much of Miss Galloway's report for 1908-1909 is devoted to a review of the processing of various categories of materials, such as the Smithsonian Institution annual reports and other museum reports -- all of which were painstakingly subject-analyzed. Circulation statistics for this year indicated that borrowing was heavily on the side of reserve materials, with relatively few items checked out from the general collection.⁴⁹ Textbooks still vied sharply with library books as an important segment of instructional materials, as may

be seen in the fact that a textbook collection of more than 1,100 volumes was maintained separately by the University for rental to students.⁵⁰

Rae Stockham, who had been highly commended in the 1908-1909 Librarian's report for her service as "attendant in charge of the evening work," was appointed Librarian in 1910 to succeed Blanche Galloway, who was shortly to move to New York. Thus, for the first time since the founding of the University, a person without "Oskaloosa roots" was named head librarian. Miss Stockham was a 1907 graduate of Drake, and had taught English in Wilton, Iowa, before joining the library staff as an evening assistant.

During her first year as Librarian, Miss Stockham brought the subject headings of the card catalog into conformity with American Library Association cataloging rules. Also, despite the beginning of a steady retrenchment in the library materials budget for the following score of years, she expanded book ordering beyond the prevailing range of textbooks and required-reading lists. "We must not overlook the purchase of books to promote general culture and to further original research work," stated Miss Stockham in her first annual report.⁵¹ The Librarian also gave expression to the now commonplace concept of the library as a "laboratory," ranking it in importance with the scientific laboratory.

Rae Stockham initiated or encouraged a number of forward-looking improvements in library economy. Noteworthy among these was the development of centralized cataloging, which she believed to be all the more necessary in view of the numerous fragmented collections within the library system. Her 1910-1911 report included a detailed summary of the cataloging procedures calculated to promote uniformity of entries and greater ease of locating materials. Another new feature was the adoption of location marks to distinguish titles on open reference shelves from those of the stack areas.

Walter Scott Athearn, Professor of Religious Education and himself a prolific writer in that field, used income from his public lectures to acquire several thousand books as the basis of a "Religious Pedagogy" collection within the Library. This collection was separately financed and maintained for a few years, under the direct supervision of Professor Athearn and Grace Jones, a library assistant.⁵² A feature story on the collection in the Drake Daily Delphic characterized it as "the largest library of this kind in the world."⁵³ The Library's holdings in political science and international law benefited in the same year through the purchase acquisition of more than 400 volumes from the library of the late John A. Kasson (1822-1910), a prominent Iowan who served his state and nation as Congressman and Diplomat during the years 1860-1900. We are told that Professor Francis Herriott had a significant part in making the Kasson library available to Drake University.⁵⁴

The only substantial book donation to the University during 1910-1911 was that of Dr. E.E. Dorr, comprising approximately 1,000 volumes placed in the library of the new Medical College building on Center Street. Well over 300 of the Dorr titles are listed in the Librarian's report for 1910-1911.⁵⁵ It is interesting to note that Rae Stockham fought successfully to have these books classified in accordance with the Dewey Decimal Classification, rather than have them arranged according to a personal scheme devised by the Dean of the Medical College.⁵⁶

Some 8,200 volumes were added to the Library during the first three years of Rae Stockham's administration. Although most of these were obtained through purchase, a significant number were received as gifts. Moreover, the number of titles purchased during 1912-1913 represented a sharp decline from the two previous fiscal years -- nearly 75%, and the volumes added by gift and to the religious education library exceed the number added through purchase.⁵⁷ The

greatly reduced budgetary support of the Library in 1912-1913 is not specifically explained, but the President's annual report stresses a number of factors which were undoubtedly contributory -- the appreciably fewer students enrolled, the financial and accrediting difficulties of the Medical and Dental Colleges, and a loss of \$15,000 in University income.⁵⁸

Despite lagging growth at this time, the Library made a number of improvements calculated to improve its services to students and faculty. Although a closed-stack policy remained in effect, stack privileges were made available to seniors and graduate students, and tables for private study were installed.⁵⁹ The evening hours of service were extended to 10:00 PM, Monday through Friday, and the Library was opened at 7:45 AM on those days.⁶⁰ It was at this period that a course on the use of libraries for general students was introduced into the University curriculum.⁶¹ The Librarian also conducted a complete inventory of the Library's resources -- the first such accounting since 1906. This procedure was also used to locate misplaced volumes and to rectify cataloging errors.⁶²

Although gifts to the Library during this period did not include any noteworthy contributions comparable with the Frazier, Kasson and Dorr gifts of earlier years, generally useful materials continued to be donated. The Frazier Collection was augmented by some 70 volumes, bringing the total of this collection to more than 2,300 volumes by 1914. The Library's acquisition of the National Cyclopedia of American Biography was launched in 1912 with the donation of the first 14 volumes of this major biographical dictionary, by Milla Drake Shonts in memory of her father, General Francis Drake.⁶³ During the 1917-1918 school year, the Library received a gift of more than 250 titles from W.E. Coffin. These books were distributed over a broad range of topics in the humanities, social sciences, and literature. The Librarian observed in her report that the Coffin gift was most timely, inasmuch as the Library had been unable to purchase

many titles requested by the faculty.⁶⁴ The impact of the war on current library acquisitions was evidenced by the receipt of numerous books, pamphlets and maps relating to the war, from the International Conciliation Society and other sources. An important ongoing government gift originated in 1913, when the University Library was added as a depository library for the receipt of Carnegie Institution publications.⁶⁵

Mention has already been made of the stringent financial situation which plagued the University during this second decade of the century. The Library was materially affected by the uneasy environment created by the threat of conflict in Europe. The growth rate of resources in the general collections slowed perceptibly, and a scant 4,500 volumes were added to these collections from 1911 through 1918, as contrasted with the addition of some 13,000 volumes between 1903 and 1910.⁶⁶ The Librarian's report for 1917-1918 sadly noted that "our book budget was cut more than one-half of what it was the previous year."⁶⁷ One is tempted to conjecture that the reduced budgetary support of the Library may have been a calculated move on the part of the University administration, in the light of President Bell's observation at the close of the 1910-1911 year: "We now have the Library in such condition that we shall not be forced to add books in such large numbers as we have been during the past two or three years. This is fortunate, for we need the funds for other purposes."⁶⁸ It is interesting to note in this connection that President Bell praised highly the performance of Rae Stockham as Librarian during the year just ended, adding that both students and faculty were enthusiastic about her "splendid administration."⁶⁹ However, presidential comments relating to the Library and its development became increasingly skimpy as the decade wore on.⁷⁰

The War of 1914-1918 had, of course, an impact on the University and on library activities, aside from economic and political factors. Attention has

already been called to the substantial number of war books and pamphlets contributed by the International Conciliation Society. Much of this material was used directly by history classes, before being formally processed for the library shelves. Exhibits of books, pamphlets and posters relating to the war effort were set up at frequent intervals in the Library, and the staff cooperated in the national campaign of the American Library Association to collect books for soldiers and sailors on active duty. Some 200 books were forwarded subsequently to the Association, and these represented Drake's share of the 15,000-volume quota requested from the Des Moines area.⁷¹

A profitable experiment in interlibrary cooperation originated during the period of America's involvement in the First World War. A branch reading room of the Des Moines Public Library was located on the first floor of the Carnegie Library, and a daily messenger service made it possible for faculty members to obtain public books for the reserve use of their classes.⁷² The Public Library made its collection of over 100,000 volumes available to Drake students. In view of the very limited growth of the University's library resources during this period, this free access to public library holdings was indeed welcome. The existence of the Public Library "branch" in the Carnegie building on the Drake campus continued for many years.⁷³ Such cooperation was all the more appreciated at this time, in view of the fact that the Public Library of Des Moines was currently receiving four times as many periodicals as the University Library.⁷⁴

Some improvement of the interior physical facilities of the Library became possible shortly after the end of the war. During the summer of 1919, all of the furniture in the reading room was refinished, and the single lights in the study-table pigeonholes were replaced by two lamps per table. In addition, the "Stalls for Students" were removed, and the Library took on a "very modern appearance."⁷⁵

Rae Stockham was granted a leave of absence for 1920-1921, and Irene Engle was named as Acting Librarian.⁷⁶ As it turned out, this leave developed into a final departure for Miss Stockham, who shortly afterwards assumed a position as Branch Librarian in the New York Public Library system.⁷⁷ The Stockham administration had been an effective one, despite the increasing financial difficulties of the last years of its ten-year duration. The total book collection of the Library had increased by approximately 18,000 volumes during the 1910-1920 period. Given the facts of a slim resources budget and a cataloging staff of only one, the average annual accession rate of 1,600 volumes cannot be considered too bad.⁷⁸

Marion Leatherman, a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School, was appointed University Librarian in 1923, coinciding with the official assumption of the University presidency by Daniel W. Morehouse.⁷⁹ The Library had a relatively low profile during Leatherman's brief tenure, and statistics for the two-year period 1922-1924 indicate practically zero growth in the collections.⁸⁰ The only other professional librarian on the staff at this time was the cataloger, reference services being provided by a recent A.B. graduate of Drake, Irene Engle. There is no evidence that library procedures and services underwent any significant development in 1923 or 1924, but the University catalogs for those years granted a generous amount of space to publicizing not only Drake's library resources, but also those of the city and state libraries.⁸¹ Three special collections of the main Library were singled out as being worthy of attention -- the Frazier, Downing, and Walter Coffin Collections.⁸²

Early in 1925, Harvey Ingham, the distinguished editor of The Des Moines Register, donated to the Library a fine copy of Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language (1755), and this may rightfully be regarded as perhaps the choicest "rare-book" acquisition up to this time. Lewis Worthington Smith, Chairman of the

English Department, duly noted this gift in an article of appreciation, observing that "it is to me an amazing thing that a lover of words so fluent in mastery of them as Mr. Ingham should surrender such a treasure when found."⁸³ Professor Smith noted that Ingham had with much difficulty secured this two-volume work through an antiquarian book dealer.

Other than the publicity accorded the Ingham gift, the Drake Delphic virtually ignored the existence of the Library during 1925. One other item relating to the Library refers, not to a resource or facility, but rather to a "non-library" object placed within the building. It appears that a fountain pen "filling station" had been installed near the main desk and that, "by dropping a penny in the slot and turning a knob one revolution to the right, enough ink is deposited in a small well in front of the machine to fill an ordinary pen." The report predicted that this device would become a popular institution at Drake.⁸⁴

The appointment in 1925 of Mary Belle Nethercut as Librarian inaugurated what was to be the longest occupancy of this position. The circumstances of Marion Leatherman's departure are not precisely known, but President Morehouse expressed concern about a lack of discipline among students in the Library, and this anxiety was apparently revealed to Miss Nethercut during her interview with Dr. Morehouse.⁸⁵ Mary Belle Nethercut received her library training at the University of Wisconsin, and had held several professional positions before coming to Drake, the most recent of which was that of Assistant Librarian at Denison University in Ohio.⁸⁶

As in the case of her predecessor, Miss Nethercut's professional staff comprised but two -- a reference librarian and a cataloger.⁸⁷ The dearth in full-time assistance was partially compensated for by an adequate supply of student aides. The first year of the new administration coincided with a number of procedural changes in the Library. The time limit for reserve materials was

extended to two hours, and students were allowed to use these items anywhere within the borrowing period. The reference collection was consolidated into a single area for the first time, and bound periodicals were shelved alphabetically. This latter change was made possible by the introduction of adjustable shelving.⁸⁸

A distinct innovation which involved the Library in the curriculum of the College of Liberal Arts was the introduction in 1926 of two courses, both of which were taught by Miss Nethercut. One comprised a general examination of the fundamentals of library practice and utilization, and the other was a survey of books and printing, great libraries of the world, and the development of modern library systems in America. Both courses offered two hours of credit each, and were open to all except first-year students.⁸⁹

Library personnel at the professional level were somewhat upgraded in 1927 by the appointment of Ethel Youtz as head of the Circulation Department, and Frances Dukes Carhart as Cataloger. Like Nethercut, Carhart was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School.⁹⁰ One of the first accomplishments of the new cataloger was the classification of Law Library materials on the basis of a modification of the Library of Congress Class K (legal literature). It is uncertain whether this assignment was self-imposed or was carried out at the request of the Law School, but it was at any rate a project of considerable dimensions.

After an eight-year existence in the Carnegie building, the "University Branch" of the Des Moines Public Library was moved out at this period, and relocated a short distance away, on 24th Street.⁹¹ The Drake Library did not benefit immediately from this removal, however, as the University was badly in need of additional classroom space. The expansion of library facilities was still a decade away. In an effort to stimulate more reading in current topics, the Library posted each month in the main reading room a list of "the ten outstanding articles of that month."⁹² The monthly selections represented the consensus of

the library staff. Miss Nethercut announced late in 1926 that the Library's periodicals expenditures were 40% higher than those of the previous year, and she took this occasion to encourage more magazine reading on the part of students: "Students will do well to get the habit of reading (the magazines) for fifteen minutes each day. By doing this, they will not only find more with which to interest others in conversation, but they will become more interesting to themselves."⁹³

During the latter part of the 1920's, the modest but steady growth of the library collections in the Carnegie building stimulated efforts to make the most efficient use of available space, and to create a more attractive environment for study. Stack shelving was rearranged in as "standard" an order as possible, so that students might be able to locate most classified materials by themselves. Such rearrangement also freed the small library staff for essential reference assistance and for the greater systematization of materials outside of the regularly cataloged items. With only one full-time cataloger (Frances Carhart) and three part-time student assistants, it was still possible to process an average of 1,480 titles annually between 1925 and 1930.⁹⁴

A special processing activity during 1926-1927 was the accessioning and cataloging of all Drake University theses written since 1895. This provided a new dimension in subject access to the library collections. The task of Law Library processing became much heavier in the following year, as a result of a gift of some 450 law volumes from Cyrus B. Hillis.⁹⁵ Overcrowding in the Law Library was a developing problem by this time, relieved to some extent by the removal of a partition in the Cole Hall facility.⁹⁶

The hours of library service were cut back to some extent during the 1920's, in contrast with the more liberal hours of the pre-war years. Although the Library continued to open at 7:45 AM, it closed at 9:30 PM, Monday through

Thursday, and at 6:00 PM on Friday night in addition to the customary early Saturday closing. As in previous years, the Library was closed to public service between 6:00 and 7:00 on weekday evenings.⁹⁷ During the spring of 1936, the Library was tentatively opened during the 6:00-7:00 hour, in order to gauge student use, but the results were deemed too inconclusive to maintain public service during this hour.⁹⁸ Sunday hours of service were still far in the future.

Interlibrary loan services have long been a basic feature of academic library management, but first mention of such activity with regard to the Drake University Library appears in the Librarian's report for 1928-1929. The service of borrowing materials from other libraries was performed by the "Extension Department," and was available not only to students and faculty, but also to "people of the city."⁹⁹ Shipping charges were paid by the person requesting the loan. Interestingly enough, no further mention either of the Extension Department or of the interlibrary loan service is made in the annual reports for the balance of Mary Belle Nethercut's administration.

Perhaps some pertinent comments may be made here about the changing nature of the Librarian's annual reports during the years now under consideration. Whereas the reports of the 1920's tended to be restricted to acquisition and circulation statistics, clarified by very terse explanation and commentary, the reports of the 1931-1939 period included expanded remarks on a number of special aspects of either the technical or the public services. Thus, Miss Nethercut in her 1934-1935 report went into considerable detail with regard to the Library's book-mending procedures, as well as to the organization of pamphlet and clipping files.¹⁰⁰ In addition, this same report elaborates on the difficulty of satisfactorily measuring the amount of library assistance provided through reference and bibliographic services. The 1934-1935 report also inaugurated the practice of explaining fully the meanings of terms used in the statistical summaries.¹⁰¹

By the time of the arrival of the golden anniversary of Drake's founding, the total library resources of the University were somewhat in excess of 58,000 volumes, with nearly one-fourth of these being housed in the Law Library. In view of the meticulous maintenance of, and statistical reliance upon, accession books and annual inventories, there is good reason to assume that these data are quite accurate. Several successive editions of the Annual Catalogue at this time set the Law Library holdings at only 8,500 volumes, but there apparently had been no updating of library information in this source for a number of years.¹⁰² During the 1930's, an inventory of the total collections was undertaken every two years. It was pointed out that this practice served not only to determine what volumes were missing, but also to correct erroneous cataloging and shelflist records.¹⁰³

The Librarian's annual reports for this decade reveal a curious emphasis upon the systematic effort to reduce the number of books purchased. Thus, in 1930-1931, "we have added fewer books, because we have intentionally not pushed the purchase of them."¹⁰⁴ And again in 1932-1933, "Because of the need of economy, we did not use the amount of our budget for books and periodicals, and so, our list of additions is correspondingly small."¹⁰⁵ Nethercut suggested that the reduced purchasing of new materials made it possible for the cataloger to devote more time to making the catalog more useful. One of the most time consuming projects in 1934-1935 was the preparation of shelf records for some 2,000 volumes just transferred to a new library room in Memorial Hall (Bible College).¹⁰⁶ Still another "housekeeping" routine was initiated by the establishment in 1935-1936 of a Textbook Library in the College of Education. The texts in this collection were selected from the general Library, supplemented by contributions from the personal libraries of Education faculty members.¹⁰⁷

In the spring of 1936, the Library was the recipient of a gift of 350 books from Harvey Ingham, editor of The Des Moines Register. A score of these volumes were seventeenth-century and eighteenth-century atlases and geographies which were shelved in two display cases in the Carnegie Library reading room.¹⁰⁸ (Several of these Ingham volumes were shortly afterwards to be placed in a special wallcase of the new Cowles Library, inscribed as the "Harvey Ingham Collection.") About the same time, the library of the Bible College received nearly 1,000 volumes donated by Jesse Cobb Caldwell. During the summer of 1936, Frances Carhart was granted additional salary in order to expedite the processing of this gift.¹⁰⁹ The proportion of gift accessions to purchase acquisitions rose significantly in the period of transition from the Carnegie building to the new Cowles Library, and this fact was acknowledged with appreciation by the Librarian.¹¹⁰ Miss Nethercut stressed, however, the importance of providing more adequate book funds for materials specifically needed by the faculty to supplement its instruction. In support of her contention, the Librarian cited weaknesses in library holdings, when these were compared with the recently-issued "List of Books for College Libraries," by Charles Shaw. In her 1936-1937 annual report, Nethercut offered data which revealed that the Drake Library held respectable percentages of Shaw titles only in the areas of psychology, education, philosophy and religion -- with the poorest showings in English, mathematics, and the fine arts.¹¹¹

At the end of 1936, President Morehouse announced that a \$100,000 gift from the Gardner Cowles Foundation had made possible the erection of a new library. The site chosen was "the corner south of the women's gym and east of the women's dormitory," and the Board of Trustees appointed a construction committee chaired by David S. Kruidenier.¹¹² The Cowles Foundation had been established in 1934 by Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cowles, Sr., to give financial assistance to worthwhile scientific or educational projects. Numerous academic libraries throughout the

country were contacted for plans and ideas, and it was specified that there were to be no classrooms in the new structure. "It is to be a one-purpose building," declared President Morehouse.¹¹³ It was noted that no new buildings had been built on the "main campus" since the erection of the Carnegie Library in 1907.¹¹⁴

Ground for the new Library was broken on June 7, 1937, in a ceremony linked to the day's commencement exercises. Grover C. Hubbell, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, turned the first spade of earth. Walter Lippman, the noted political analyst, delivered the commencement address somewhat earlier, but it isn't precisely known whether he had any part in the Library groundbreaking.¹¹⁵ Excavation began shortly afterwards.

The new Library was a two-story structure of Georgian colonial design, with glass bricks set into the north wall to enhance the illumination of the inner-stack areas. In conformity with a floor plan then in vogue in a large number of academic libraries, the Reference Room and the Circulation Desk were housed on the second floor, with the Periodicals and Reserve Rooms located on the first floor.¹¹⁶ The stacks were arranged in fixed tiers on the north side of the building, on all three floors, with two mezzanine stack levels.¹¹⁷ The processing areas were also situated on the second floor.

We are told that members of the football team were pressed into service for the transfer of the book and periodical collections, "shelf by shelf," from the Carnegie Library to the new building.¹¹⁸ At the same time, some 18,000 law books were shifted from Cole Hall to the Carnegie Library.¹¹⁹ It was necessary to close the Library only three days when the University was open, during the transfer project -- which leads to the conclusion that the shift from the old to the new Library was accomplished with a minimum of inconvenience.¹²⁰

Harrison Craver, President of the American Library Association, was the principal speaker at the formal dedication of Cowles Library on May 7, 1938. He

emphasized the growing importance of research in the program of a university, and the role played in that trend by academic libraries.¹²¹ In his remarks, President Morehouse characterized the coming into existence of Cowles Library as "the ~~favor~~ University's greatest historic event."¹²² A large number of congratulatory letters and telegrams were received, including one from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.¹²³ President Morehouse announced at the dedication that nearly one hundred alumni had donated new books to the Library in honor of its creation.¹²⁴ Mr. and Mrs. Gardner¹²⁵ Cowles attended the ceremony, but did not participate in it.

Two new staff appointments in the Library were made at the time of ~~the~~ construction of the new building. Dorothy Bartholomew, a graduate of the library school at the University of Illinois, was named Reference Librarian, and Marjorie Keith, a recent graduate of Drake, assumed the position of Periodicals Librarian. Of these five full-time members of the Library staff in 1939-1940, three held library school degrees, and the number of student assistants increased sharply that year -- from 17 to 26.¹²⁵ The student assistant force, however, was again reduced by some 50% during the war years.¹²⁶

Because of staffing difficulties and perhaps other factors, the hours of service of the Periodical and Reserve Rooms were set at a number of experimental levels during the summer session in the first years of the new Library. Thus, the Periodicals Rooms opened at 9:30 AM in 1939-1940, and at 9:00 AM in 1940-1941, with the opening hour of the other areas remaining at 7:30 and 7:45, respectively. Due to "unfavorable criticism," however, a single opening hour of 7:30 AM was established as of the summer of 1941.¹²⁷ Daily hours of service during the fall and spring semesters remained fairly constant at 74 hours.

The new Library boasted two built-in exhibit cases -- in the lobby of the main entrance (south), and on the mezzanine landing between the first and second floors -- and these were kept filled throughout the war years with a broad

topical range of exhibits. Perhaps one of the more notable displays during the first year of Cowles Library were examples of fine leather art work in bookbinding, donated by Ernest Hertzberg.¹²⁸ A frequently repeated exhibit featured Professor Herman Brandt's materials on ocular photography.¹²⁹ One of the Library's few acquisitions in the rare-book category -- Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language (1755) -- constituted the nucleus of an exhibit of early English language dictionaries, arranged by Professor Thomas Dunn of the English Department.¹³⁰

President Morehouse died in January 1941, after a protracted illness, and he was succeeded by Henry Gadd Harmon, who had for seven years been President of William Woods College in Fulton, Missouri. One of the new President's first actions relating to the Library was the appointment of a library committee, as a standing committee of the University Senate. A preliminary report on current library functions was submitted in the spring of 1942, and it was therein recommended that a systematic study be undertaken, particularly in areas of possible deficiencies.¹³¹

Accordingly, the services of George Flint Purdy of Wayne University were secured for an evaluation of the Drake Libraries. Following a series of interviews with faculty and administrative members of the University, in order to ascertain institutional goals and the relation of the Library's functions to those goals, Purdy proceeded to a close study of the Library's facilities and practices. His findings and recommendations were submitted to President Harmon in the fall of 1944, and the Library Committee was instructed to subject the Purdy analysis to intensive scrutiny.

The "Purdy Report" comprised nearly 80 typewritten pages, and this brief history will not permit more than a very general characterization of its final recommendations. Although Dr. Purdy felt that Drake University's library collections were better than average in comparison with the library holdings of North Central Association institutions, he declared that the Library was inadequate

in serial acquisitions, particularly scholarly journals and government documents.¹³² Considerable criticism was directed at the low level of student use of library facilities, with a correspondingly infrequent "stimulation" of library-student interaction on the part of some departments.¹³³ The report considered that both the current staff size and the current budgetary support of the Library were "totally inadequate in relation to the job to be done."¹³⁴

Purdy maintained that deficiencies both in collection quality and in fuller student-faculty use could be corrected only by the development of a systematic and continuous program of materials selection, with every faculty member being "held responsible for the development and maintenance of an adequate collection in his field of knowledge."¹³⁵ With regard to more effective utilization of library resources, the report placed considerable emphasis upon the need for faculty initiative in the matter of intelligent and relevant selection of library materials, geared to curricular needs which only the teachers are in a position to gauge: "The problem is one which only the faculty can solve. The most competent of library staffs can only help."¹³⁶ Purdy believed strongly that the achievement of an optimal level of library service lay in "greatly increased coordination of library service and classroom."¹³⁷

A crucial recommendation advanced by Purdy related to the organization of the public and supporting departments of the Library. He proposed the creation of primary "line" departments based on broad categories of subject matter and corresponding groups of users, and administered by assistants "with a degree of general-special knowledge of the subject-matter areas involved."¹³⁸ The remaining "functional" departments -- acquisition, cataloging, etc. -- would be basically "staff" departments, existing almost solely to make materials quickly and completely available to the line departments. A collateral Purdy recommendation that all technical service operations be combined into one department was not to be acted upon until the mid-1960's.

Finally, Purdy scored the University, and inferentially, the Library administration, for inadequate long-range planning -- particularly during the period of transition from the Carnegie to the Cowles building. "There is little evidence," the report stated, "that planning has been recognized as a necessary administrative function."¹³⁹ It saw a definite lack of coordinated and systematic program of evaluation, pointing out that this is a "perpetual" responsibility of the University's library administrator. The consultant did feel, however, that the concerns of the newly formed Library Committee were headed in the right direction, and that this body recognized planning deficiencies.

Since its creation in 1941-1942, the Library Committee had sought to promote the integration of library services with curricular and other teaching objectives. It examined very carefully the findings of the Purdy report, and, at the end of the fall semester of 1946, the Committee submitted to the President its own recommendations for changes in the existing library organization at Drake University.¹⁴⁰ The report covered a broad range of concerns, in terms of both library services and library resources. A suggested "table of organization" incorporated Purdy's proposal for the creation of primary "line" departments. The original proposal was expanded by the Committee to recommend the establishment of three divisional reading rooms -- science, social science, and arts and literature.¹⁴¹

The issuance of the Purdy Report played a significant part in bringing to a close Mary Belle Nethercut's long administration of the Library. Although the report's criticism of her leadership was largely implicit rather than open, there appeared to be a consensus on campus that any meaningful implementation of the Purdy and Library Committee recommendations was more likely under the guidance of a new library administrator. It is possible, too, that Nethercut's resignation as Librarian in 1946 was attributable in part to her own realization that the Purdy proposals were too much in conflict with her deeply ingrained philosophy of academic librarianship.

Sara ~~Irwin~~ Mary Belle Nethercut, appointed by President Morehouse and retained in that position for 20 years, was a conscientious librarian who consistently attempted to expand library resources from operating budgets which remained substantially the same for almost the entire period of her tenure. At the close of 1945-1946, the last full year of the Nethercut administration, the collections of the general library totaled 85,590 volumes -- an increase of 164% over the holdings of 1926, or an average annual increase of 8%.¹⁴² The depression of the early 1930's and the impact of World War II played havoc with the incomes of private colleges and universities. A significant and, in that period, somewhat unique contribution made by Mary Belle Nethercut to the cause of library utilization was her teaching of library-use courses. Two such courses -- "Use of Libraries" and "Library Methods" -- were offered in the curriculum of the College of Liberal Arts. The former course stressed the effective use of library catalogs, indexes, and standard reference works, whereas the latter dealt with library techniques calculated to aid prospective school teacher-librarians.¹⁴³ Nethercut's perhaps overly assiduous attention to the routines of library operation at the expense of a more sustained involvement with long-range planning and evaluation, coupled with a restless post-war atmosphere in institutions of higher learning, made a change in library leadership at Drake inevitable.

Robert H. Wilkins, a graduate of Oberlin College and of the Western Reserve University School of Library Science, was appointed Librarian in 1946, but his assumption of duties was preceded by the addition of a number of new professional staff members -- Catherine France as Reference Librarian, Dorothy Dewey as Assistant Cataloger, and Sara Irwin as Circulation Librarian. All of these new appointees were graduates of accredited schools of librarianship.¹⁴⁴ Shortly after the arrival of Wilkins, France was replaced as Reference Librarian by H. Vail Deale, Jr., who had been recently graduated from the Library School of the University of Illinois.

Sara Irwin was the earliest of these new appointees, having joined the staff during Miss Nethercut's last year as Librarian.¹⁴⁵

Robert Wilkins began his tenure as Drake's chief librarian at a critical stage in the library development of the University. Enrollment increased sharply in the early postwar period, but the Library was still plagued by the twin problems of limited staff and inadequate budget. A major feature of the Wilkins administration was the implementation of the divisional plan proposed in the Purdy Report and strongly supported by the Library Committee in its report of 1946. Still another element in the decision to put the divisional reorganization into operation was the favorable impression gained by Drake professional library staff members in an inspection of a comparable plan already in effect in the University of Nebraska Library.¹⁴⁶

The divisional plan recommended by Purdy became effective as of the beginning of the fall semester, 1948. Three divisional reading rooms were established for the general areas of the sciences, the social sciences, and the arts and literature.¹⁴⁷ Useful reference books, reserve titles, and "several thousand" books from the circulating stacks were assigned to shelves adjacent to each of the new divisional areas according to their relevance to each area.¹⁴⁸ Vail Deale, Eleanor Young and Helen Ristvedt were put in charge of the humanities, social sciences and sciences divisions, respectively.

Inasmuch as Cowles Library had been designed as a functional library, with the reference and circulation areas on the second level and the Reserve and Periodical Rooms on the ground floor, the new divisional arrangement fitted rather awkwardly into the existing building design. The Periodicals Room was converted into the Science Reading Room, the Reserve Room became the Social Sciences Reading Room, and the Reference Department constituted the Humanities Division. The technical services area was left as it had previously existed, and the majority

of circulating volumes remained in the inner stacks. In view of the subsequent abandonment of the divisional plan, it was perhaps fortunate that the bulk of the circulating collections were not relocated among the three new divisions.¹⁴⁹

The divisional plan was subjected to criticism from the outset and objections to it largely concerned the decentralization of both the circulation and the periodicals routines. The professional divisional librarians did not enjoy the task of maintaining the necessary circulation services for their respective areas, nor did they care to be responsible for the Kardex periodical-record system.¹⁵⁰ Moreover, the library budget could not adequately support the augmented staff required by the reorganization. The professional segment of the total library staff was disproportionately large, in relation to the purely professional aspects of essential library service to students and faculty. Finally, a serious morale problem developed as a consequence of the very difficult task of maintaining an effective divisional organization within an essentially functional framework. Julius Chitwood, who served as Humanities Librarian for two years, later recalled that insufficient funds allotted to each of the divisions did not permit the divisional librarians to carry out effectively the wishes and recommendations of faculty members, thus limiting the former's capacity for genuine service. Chitwood also referred to a growing resentment, on the part of "pre-Purdy" staff members, of the importance assigned to the divisional librarians.¹⁵¹

Wilkins predicted at the time of the plan's inauguration in the fall of 1948, that the divisional librarians, holding graduate degrees in specialized fields in addition to graduate library degrees, would be able to provide a much higher level of "reference and guidance service" to students.¹⁵² The Librarian pointed to the adoption of the relatively new divisional plan by a number of university libraries, including those of Colorado and Nebraska. Those who worked within the divisional arrangement, however, came to realize that the plan, while

sound in its overall objective of bringing library materials of similar content together, was most likely to succeed in libraries having ample budgets, adequate staffing, and suitable physical facilities.¹⁵³

During the administration of Robert Wilkins, total library holdings increased by some 80%, although a portion of this increase was due to a concentrated effort to augment the Law Library collection.¹⁵⁴ Within Cowles Library, a number of special collections contributed to the promotion of collection growth. One of the more recently-established collections was one of approximately 500 volumes, concerned largely with classical literature and named in honor of Sherman Kirk, longtime professor of Latin and Greek. The volumes had been donated to Cowles Library early in 1946 by Mrs. Kirk.¹⁵⁵ New also at this time was the May Kelly Griffing Collection, established by John B. Griffing in memory of his wife. Supported by an annual income averaging \$500, the Griffing Fund was used to purchase books which contributed to a better understanding of other peoples and cultures, and to "more constructive thinking on world problems."¹⁵⁶ The Griffing Collection was unique in that its current accessions were rotated among the dormitories, with a segment shelved in special racks on the second floor of Cowles Library.¹⁵⁷ Shortly before his death in 1962, John Griffing donated stock to the University, with the stipulation that the income so derived be used for the purchase of Griffing Collection titles.¹⁵⁸

Although the divisional plan was by 1949 deemed largely an ill-advised innovation, Cowles Library did enjoy an efficient and productive technical services operation, under the guidance of Frances Carhart. The recent adoption of multiple-slip order forms, together with the systematic purchase of Library of Congress catalog cards as new titles were received, created a stability which compensated in part for the decentralized inadequacy of the public areas of the Library.¹⁵⁹ A consistent adherence to "functional" librarianship in the technical services area

served at least to maintain a fairly high level of bibliographic integrity during this period of experimentation in library organization.

Robert Wilkin's relatively brief tenure as Librarian was characterized by the disappointing results of the divisional plan, but it would be unfair to hold him responsible for the failure of this experiment. Wilkins' appointment in 1946 presumed the implementation of the Purdy proposal, and he was committed to this course of action before his arrival on the campus. Although, viewed in retrospect, the divisional plan may be recognized as having been singularly unsuited to a small university library with limited budget and a clearly "functional" plan, these shortcomings could hardly have been overcome by a library administrator who assumed his position after a definite commitment to the divisional plan had been made. On the positive side, the Wilkins' administration promoted more productive processing practices, raised the Law Library to a more adequate level of operation, and increased the rate of accessions in Cowles Library.¹⁶⁰

An interesting aspect of the Wilkins period was the relatively large amount of publicity given library developments and exhibits in the Drake Times-Delphic. Such news items were especially visible during 1947-1948. This upsurge in library news may have been due in part to the eagerness of the divisional librarians to publicize the offerings and activities of their respective areas. Space in the Times-Delphic was generously allotted to special library exhibits.¹⁶¹

On August 31, 1949, Richard A. Farley assumed the position of Director of Libraries. Farley, who earned his library science degree at the University of Wisconsin and a M.A. degree in secondary education at the University of Nebraska, had most recently served as Assistant Director of the libraries at Nebraska.¹⁶² Coming also to Drake at the same time as Farley was Paul Knapp, newly appointed Science Divisional Librarian.¹⁶³ Other library appointments nearly current with those of Farley and Knapp were those of Albion Gray as Head of the Social Sciences

Division, and Julius Chitwood as Humanities Librarian. Including the Director, the profesional staff of Cowles Library comprised six in 1951-1952.¹⁶⁴

No significant developments took place in the main library during the three-year Farley administration, and the total library resources of the University rose modestly -- from about 120,000 to 126,000 volumes. It was during this period, however, that the library facilities of the College of the Bible (later designated as the Drake Divinity School) experienced their first molding into a meaningful collection for the support of the theological education program of the School. The impetus was to a considerable degree provided by the new Dean, John E. McCaw, and by Professor Frank Gardner -- both of whom recognized that a primarily book-centered discipline required much stronger bibliographical support than had hitherto been available.¹⁶⁵ The book allocation for the Bible College Library was only \$500 in 1950, but this amount was augmented considerably several years later by a religious foundation grant.

Because of lack of space for expansion, Law Library growth was minimal during the Farley administration. Moreover, the funds allocated for the purchase of legal materials did not allow the acquisition of many important serials, such as state statutes and codes. Although a number of law school reviews were received on an exchange basis, others could be obtained only through purchase, and several of these had to be bypassed for the time being. The twin frustrations of inadequate budget and limited space very likely contributed to the early departure of William Jeffrey, Jr., as Law Librarian. Jeffrey came to Drake in February 1949, and he held degrees both in library science and in law.¹⁶⁶ He appears to have been the first Drake law librarian with fully qualified training in both fields.

The final years of the 1940's saw more experimentation with hours of service in Cowles Library. In the spring of 1948, the Circulation Desk and the stacks were closed on Friday at 6:00 PM, and on Sunday afternoons. These areas

had been opened during those times a year earlier, but the library staff felt that traffic on Friday evening and Sunday afternoon was too light to justify the additional staff.¹⁶⁷ Because Cowles Library was designed in accordance with the "traditional" college library plan, it was possible to keep the first floor reading rooms (divisional areas) open as study halls. Later that spring, the entire Library was closed at 6:00 PM on Friday, but the Sunday hours of 2:00 - 6:00 PM were reinstated.¹⁶⁸

A significant gift acquisition late in 1948 was the transcripts of the Nuremberg war crime trials, donated by Iowa Supreme Court Justice Charles F. Wennerstrum. Justice Wennerstrum had shortly before returned from Germany, where he had served on the war crimes tribunal since June of the preceding year. The transcripts, totaling some 12,000 pages in looseleaf form, were subsequently sorted and assembled into bound volumes.¹⁶⁹ These papers, which were some years later to be supplemented by another Wennerstrum donation, constituted an invaluable primary source for the study of such questions as the use of hostages in reprisals and the rights of armies in occupied countries. Another significant gift to Cowles Library in this period was a large number of volumes -- more than 1,100 -- donated by Carl Weeks from his personal library.¹⁷⁰ Included in this collection were several rare works on Japanese art, ecclesiastical history, and early chess treatises. Carl Weeks, a prominent Des Moines pharmaceutical manufacturer, had been a member of the Drake Board of Trustees for several years.

When Richard Farley left the University in 1952, total library resources were reported to be a little more than 135,000 volumes, with 4,000 volumes having been added during 1951-1952. The number of periodicals being currently received was 777.¹⁷¹ During this year, the library materials budget was slightly in excess of \$18,000. Interestingly enough, this budget was reported as \$26,250 for 1950-1951, and the acquisitions total for the earlier year was also appreciably higher --

nearly 6,800.¹⁷² The diminished allocation for 1951-1952 library materials may be partially attributable to the fact that the earlier practice of duplicating titles had been substantially reduced during that year.¹⁷³

Despite increasing disenchantment with the Purdy divisional plan, attempts were made in the early 1950's to improve library service efficiency on the basis of the Humanities, Social Sciences, and Science Divisions. In the fall of 1950, reserve books were made available on a divisional basis, and current issues of periodicals were also shelved in their relevant divisional reading rooms.¹⁷⁴ In addition to a general brochure explaining library collections and procedures, individual divisional booklets were also prepared for distribution within each division.

Apparently, however, the separation of periodicals according to the broad subject category did not prove satisfactory, inasmuch as the 1951-1952 academic year saw the reunification of all periodicals on the second stack level.¹⁷⁵ Further, the second floor reading room in Cowles Library, formerly housing the Humanities Division, once again included all reference materials, regardless of the division involved. Although the Science Reading Room remained as such for the time being, on the first floor, the social sciences librarians were installed in the second floor reference area. The resulting staff crowding added to the growing discontent with the divisional plan as a whole.

E. Graham Roberts assumed the position of Director of Libraries on August 1, 1952.¹⁷⁶ The holder of a doctorate in history from the University of Virginia, Roberts had since 1948 been Curator of Manuscripts in the Duke University Library. He also administered the George Washington Flowers Collection of Southern Americana in that library.¹⁷⁷ Coming to the Drake libraries at the same time was Laurent Frantz as Law Librarian, succeeding William Jeffrey, Jr.¹⁷⁸

The new Director of Libraries, unlike his predecessor, was not handicapped by a commission to implement and perfect the divisional plan of library operation.

Although the Purdy idea remained nominally in effect for some time beyond Roberts' arrival, a gradual return to the functional concept became increasingly evident. Mention has already been made of the combining of the Social Sciences Division with the second floor Humanities/Reference Division, thus adding to the growing rivalry between staff members performing divisional reference services and those responsible for "general" reference procedures.¹⁷⁹ Julius Chitwood, Humanities Division Librarian, left in the spring of 1953, and Paul Knapp, Science Librarian, resigned the following year.¹⁸⁰

Early in the Roberts administration, library hours of service were extended to a degree not previously attained. The liberalization began during the final examination period in January 1953, when Cowles Library remained opened weeknights until 10:00 PM.¹⁸¹ This was largely a study hall move, however, since all services except those of the Reserve Desk were closed down at the normal hour of 9:00 PM, but the weekend closing hour remained at 5:00 PM. In addition, Cowles Library was opened during the exam period at 8:00 AM, rather than at 9:00. Although the 10:00 PM closing was originally intended only as an "emergency" measure, Roberts instituted that hour as a permanent weeknight closing time, in the middle of the following spring semester.¹⁸² To compensate in part for a return to the 9:00 AM opening, the Librarian installed a book-return receptacle in the Cowles vestibule.¹⁸³ Summer-session library hours were also extended during the summer of 1953, with 10:00 PM weeknight closings. However, the Library was closed for a two-hour period at 4:30 PM.¹⁸⁴

Graham Roberts took a strong interest in stimulating student use of the Library during his tenure at Drake, and he undertook a systematic survey of the students by college, in relation to their holdings of library cards. There is evidence of a fairly extensive correspondence with President Harmon and also with the academic deans on this matter. In the fall of 1953, Roberts reported that the

percentage of students without library cards by early November amounted to no less than one-fourth of the total enrollment in each of the colleges.¹⁸⁵ The Director felt that this was "a serious library problem," and he sought advice and suggestions for its correction. In subsequent years, of course, student use of library resources was gauged in other ways, but at this time, heavy emphasis was placed upon circulation data.

The early 1950's also saw a renewed interest in programs of formal instruction in the use of the Library. During the administration of Mary Belle Nethercut, such instruction had extended to basic principles of librarianship, but Graham Roberts' concern lay more in the area of familiarizing students with knowledge and effective use of fundamental reference materials.¹⁸⁶ Although all of Roberts' divisional librarians were more or less enthusiastic about the value of library-use instruction, Paul Knapp was both insistent and eloquent on this subject, as witnessed by numerous memoranda to the Library Director.¹⁸⁷

A valuable bibliographic aid was developed by the Library staff during the fall of 1954, in the form of a "union list" of periodicals. This compilation included all periodical titles received in Cowles Library and in the libraries of the Divinity School and the Law School. At this time, periodicals were not included in the public card catalog, and the new list served to facilitate the use of the printed periodical indexes. Copies of the union list were kept near the index shelves of Cowles Library, as well as in the two other libraries.¹⁸⁸

Considerable publicity was given by Roberts to the twin problems of library fines and book losses. In the fall of 1953, he reported that nearly 500 books checked out during the preceding three-year period had not been returned, and that approximately \$4,500 was due the Library in terms of overdue fines and compensation for "lost" volumes.¹⁸⁹ Roberts further revealed that some two-thirds of these unreturned books involved 1952-1953 alone. (This figure is surprisingly

high, in view of the fact that they apparently include only books which had been duly signed out -- not materials which had been taken from the Library without charging.)

When apprised of this problem, the Student-Faculty Council recommended that students with unreturned books be denied permission to borrow additional materials until the earlier items were returned. Some faculty members felt that the withholding of grades might be effective. (This practice was not currently operative, but it had been in effect prior to 1947.) The University administration took the position at this time, however, that fine collecting and losses were primarily a library matter, and that the Library should be "given the opportunity to work out the problems themselves."¹⁹⁰ In January 1954, Roberts announced that all library fines had to be paid before re-enrollment for the spring semester, before graduation in the case of seniors, or before transcripts could be obtained.¹⁹¹

Library growth in terms of its resources was not spectacular during Graham Roberts' tenure, but the accession rate was fairly respectable, given the slow expansion of the library budget during 1952-1955. Interestingly enough, the 1950-1951 allocation for books and periodicals was about \$3,500 more than the analogous allocation for 1954-1955.¹⁹² Library holdings increased from 132,000 as of May 1951, to slightly more than 145,000 by the close of the 1954-1955 academic year.¹⁹³ Documents are included in the count for the latter year, but not in the 1950-1951 figure.

In terms of percentage of growth, the heretofore meager library collections in the Divinity School are worthy of attention during this period.¹⁹⁴ The School's holdings rose from approximately 3,000 volumes at the time of Dean John McCaw's arrival in 1950, to nearly 13,000 volumes in 1955. Correspondingly, the Divinity School Library budget increased nearly six fold, to \$3,000 over the same period of time.¹⁹⁵ Several major gifts from personal libraries helped to swell the accessions

rate, especially during 1954 and 1955. Two of the former owners of these personal libraries were Ambrose Veatch, who taught Hebrew in the College of the Bible from 1901 to 1942,¹⁹⁶ and Sherman Kirk, who had taught the classics for more than a third of a century, beginning in 1897. The Oreon Scott Foundation of St. Louis also contributed funds and materials generously.¹⁹⁷

Until the beginning of 1955, the Divinity School had no staff member assigned full-time to the School's library. Graham Roberts was much interested in this collection, however, and he asked Lucille Wagner, Humanities Librarian in Cowles Library, to work closely with the Library Committee of the Divinity School in the ordering and processing of new books.¹⁹⁸ Roberts also took an active role in planning library facilities for the new Medbury Hall, construction of which was begun in the late fall of 1953. The Library occupied a 42 x 34 foot area at the east end of the second floor.¹⁹⁹

Alice Wickizer joined the staff of the Divinity School in January 1955, as the first professional librarian in charge of its library.²⁰⁰ Coinciding with Wickizer's first year in this position, was the receipt of substantial assistance in the purchase of library books, by way of a "Crusade Fund" grant. This grant was a multi-purpose one, intended to strengthen the Divinity School program in a number of areas, but approximately \$15,000 of the Fund were earmarked for the purchase of books and periodicals for the Divinity Library.²⁰¹ Late in 1955, the Drake Divinity School was granted full accreditation by the American Association of Theological Schools, and this development made all the more urgent a need to raise the Divinity Library collections to a more adequate level.²⁰²

Graham Roberts' tenure as Director of Libraries came to an end in 1956, when he accepted a library post in Georgia. The ensuing summer and academic year 1956-1957 saw the Library without an officially appointed Director, but Thomas Frazier, then serving as Humanities Librarian, was named Acting Librarian in the

fall of 1956. Coincident with this appointment was the formal abandonment of the divisional plan, when the three divisional specialists were replaced by two "general librarians" in the Reference Room.²⁰³ Other staff changes in Cowles Library had taken place at the close of the academic year 1955-1956. Frances Carhart retired as Technical Services Librarian and Head Cataloger, after a notable career of 29 years at Drake.²⁰⁴ Paul Knapp, Science Division Librarian since 1949, accepted a business library position in Colorado.²⁰⁵ There now remained in senior Cowles Library positions only Sara Irwin, Circulation Librarian since 1945, and Charles Hughes, who had joined the staff in 1953 as Acquisitions Librarian.²⁰⁶ Helen Zachman joined the staff in the fall of 1956 as Cataloging Librarian.²⁰⁷

No major changes in library resources or services took place during the nine months of Frazier's period as acting head of the Library. An interesting innovation in book circulation was the charging of ten books to each of the dormitories for the semester. These were in turn available to dormitory residents without a time limit.²⁰⁸ Many of the titles thus distributed were purchased from the Griffing Memorial Fund, since these represented the more "readable" works being currently added. Dormitory collections had been in existence for a number of years, but their maintenance had declined because of unsatisfactory Cowles Library control over the materials sent out. Frazier reported, however, that this situation had greatly improved and that the dormitory "satellite library" system would be encouraged and expanded.

The only significant gift collection donated to Cowles Library during these months of transition appears to have been a group of 51 current titles on Jewish culture, history and thought, presented to the Library by the Jewish Chautauqua Society. The Society had undertaken a program of free distribution of such materials to the libraries of colleges and universities whose departments of religion on an undergraduate level actively involved a rabbi in their instructional program.²⁰⁹

Thomas Frazier's resignation as Acting Director became effective at the end of May 1957, and the position remained vacant until October of that year.²¹⁰ During the summer months, Glen Whaley joined the Cowles Library staff as Reference Librarian, as did Dorothy Allen in the position of Reference Assistant.²¹⁰ A backlog of uncataloged titles began to build up at this time, owing to staff shortages in the processing area. Another contributing factor to this arrearage was a concentrated effort on the part of the Cowles Library cataloger to reduce the number of unprocessed volumes in the Divinity School Library. This latter backlog had developed as a result of increased acquisition, due to the recent receipt of church and related financial support.²¹¹

A welcome improvement in Cowles Library's physical plant was realized in the summer of 1957 when an airconditioning system was installed. A study of temperatures within the building during the preceding summer had revealed that these averaged above 90 degrees. The new system was also intended to improve heating conditions in the winter months. The installation was completed shortly after the beginning of the first summer session.²¹² The new installation was particularly beneficial to the five-tiered stack area. Cowles Library thus became the first existing Drake building to acquire an airconditioning system.

The search for a successor to Graham Roberts ended in August of 1957, when J. Elias Jones was named Director of Libraries. Jones came to Drake from the Cleveland Public Library, where he had served as head of the Cataloging Division since 1952. His library science degree was earned from the Western Reserve University School of Library Science. He began his new assignment on October 1.²¹³

The Purdy divisional experiment was now entirely a thing of the past, and the reference collections were reintegrated into a single general reference service. Emphasis in this area was placed upon the quick-reference value of the materials within the collection, and the Reference staff was encouraged to cultivate

a "generalist" approach to the use of these tools. In view of a need to relate carefully the acquisition of basic reference works to a limited budget allocation for such materials, purchases were more closely based on current reference-tool recommendations of the professional library journals. In 1958, an attempt was initiated to update the Library's holdings of major multi-volume encyclopedias by instituting a five-year ordering cycle. By this means, within a relatively short period of time, all of the major encyclopedias in their latest holdings bore copyright dates going back no more than five years.

An acute shortage of staff in the technical services area existed at the time of Jones' arrival. There was one full-time cataloger, one cataloging assistant, and a serials librarian. The ordering of library materials was the responsibility of a part-time nonprofessional, who worked 30 hours per week.²¹⁴ Mention has already been made of the special attention on the part of the main library cataloger to the processing of new accessions to the Divinity Library collections. With the departure of Alice Wickizer at the end of the 1956-1957 school year, only student assistance was available to service the Divinity Library. This factor, added to Zachman's special experience in the cataloging of theological materials, made it advisable to divide her cataloging time between the Cowles and Divinity collections.²¹⁵

Cowles Library received publicity frequently in the Times-Delphic throughout 1957-1958 -- most of the items comprising announcements of significant additions to the reference collections.²¹⁶ A major student complaint given voice late in the spring semester was the failure of the University to put into operation the new Cowles Library airconditioning unit during the early warm days.²¹⁷ Student pressure for an extension of Library hours also began to be generated in the fall of 1958. The Library Director resisted an increase of hours above the 71 hours per week then in effect, citing similar schedules at schools of comparable size and enrollment in the Midwest. Jones also pointed out that at least one member of the trained library staff was available during each of the current hours of service.²¹⁸

A systematic inventory of the Cowles Library collections was undertaken by the Circulation Department in the early spring of 1958.²¹⁹ Such a procedure had been followed in past years, but an attempt was now made to establish a continuous program on a three-day cycle. The inventory highlighted the ever present missing book problem, and in the fall of 1961, funds were provided to inaugurate a monitory system. The first monitors -- three in number -- were recently retired men who checked outgoing traffic in the main lobby of the Library. Book losses were by no means entirely stopped by the introduction of a monitor system, but they were significantly reduced.²²⁰

The establishment of a monitor system made possible the first extension of Cowles Library hours of service in eight years. The opening hour was moved forward from 9:00 to 8:00 AM, and the Reserve Room remained open on Sunday evening until 10:00 PM. The other areas of Cowles Library, however, continued to close at 5:00 PM on Sundays. It had been ascertained by the library staff that the added hours in the Reserve area would meet a study hall need, combined with a heightened demand for reserve materials in the waning hours of the weekend. The main library was now fully open 77 hours per week, with the Reserve Room open for a total of 82.²²¹

Other operational innovations which took place in Cowles Library during the first years of Jones' administration included the adding of entries for Law Library titles to the main card catalog in Cowles Library. Initially, this was done on a selective basis, in order to bring current titles on "popular" aspects of law to the attention of the University as a whole.²²² Another useful innovation was the establishment in 1959 of a "Desiderata" allocation within the Library book budget. Since most of the annual book funds were assigned to the several colleges and departments and were subject to the control of the deans and department chairpersons, only quotas for reference materials and serials had heretofore been

administered directly by the Librarian. The creation of a Desiderata fund made it possible for the library staff to add significant titles overlooked by the teaching faculty, thus fulfilling a "gap-filling" function in the entire range of subjects represented by the disciplines.²²³

Although the resources and services of Cowles Library were generally publicized by the Drake Times-Delphic throughout the regular school year, such recognition was often uneven, giving the University community an often inadequate (and at times, distorted) picture of what its Library had to offer. In the spring of 1959, Jones inaugurated a monthly bibliographic newsletter, Marginalia. This mimeographed bulletin, of modest proportions, comprised a cover sheet containing brief descriptions of important new accessions to the reference collections, as well as announcements concerning new or modified library services. Marginalia items were occasionally "picked up" by the Times-Delphic, thus giving them broader currency. Appended to the cover sheet were several pages of "Recently-Added Titles."²²⁴

The library collections benefited appreciably during 1959-1960 from gifts and gift funds. In the fall of 1959, Justice Charles Wennerstrum supplemented his earlier donation of Nuremberg war crime transcripts with 57 additional volumes representing two other series of International Military Tribunal documents.²²⁵ Book memorials were not a new feature in the overall library gift program, but this type of book donation was vigorously encouraged in the early 1960's. Book memorials usually took the form of cash donations specifying the persons to be memorialized and the titles to be purchased.²²⁶ In the fall of 1960, a memorial fund was established in honor of Charles James Ritchey, longtime head of the History Department. Although this fund was capital rather than endowed, it was possible to buy some 80 titles in the field of American Western and frontier history.²²⁷

A second library memorial fund was created less than a year later, when Mr. and Mrs. William H. Day presented a generous gift for the purchase of books

relating to pre-medical education.²²⁸ The collection was established in memory of their son, Charles, a pre-medical junior in the College of Liberal Arts at the time of his death in 1960. The collection comprised some 250 titles in this field within the first five years of its creation.²²⁹ The collection was initially shelved separately, then later absorbed into the general collection, appropriately bookplated.

A "first" in Drake library public relations came into being in October 1962, with the Library sponsorship of a University Library Book Festival. In addition to a number of special exhibits in Cowles Library, two public lectures on news communication and censorship were given during the three-day event. One of the speakers was Dean A. Williams, then Director of the Public Library of Des Moines. The Festival closed with an informal open house in the main library. Both the Law and Divinity School Libraries participated in the Festival, with displays and open houses of their own.²³⁰ The first Book Festival was followed by similar events in each of the following two autumns and, although the series was short-lived, it did prove an interesting effort to gain more campus-wide "exposure" for the libraries of the University. Subsequent Festival speakers were James Hearst, well-known Iowa poet, and R.V. Cassill, novelist and member of the University of Iowa Writers Workshop.

A fleeting period of "labor strife" disturbed the otherwise calm atmosphere in Cowles Library during January of 1961. A group of student assistants in the main library threatened to walk off their jobs, following an unsatisfactory response to their petition for an hourly wage increase of 15 cents.²³¹ The unhappy assistants met with Academic Affairs Vice President George Huff and the Library Director and, although they were given no assurance that student-assistant wage rates would be improved, they finally decided to remain on the job, "in the interest of Drake students and faculty members."²³²

The Drake Fifty-Year Club evinced an interest, early in 1963, in setting up and maintaining a permanent library exhibit of memorabilia from the University's past. The exhibit came into being under the guidance of Roy Bunten, '11, and was placed in the then Periodicals Room on the first floor of the Library. Bunten served as "advisor" for the periodic renewal of the display, and this initial effort later produced two specially designed cases for the permanent housing of Drake memorabilia.²³³ Roy Bunten later undertook to secure from Drake alumni a substantial amount of material associated with the school's history. With Bunten's continued assistance throughout the 1960's, this material was identified and sorted, thus becoming an invaluable segment of the Library's archives.

Mention has been made of the Griffing and Day memorial funds, established at the outset of the 1960's. The Day Fund was enriched during the summer of 1964 by a National Science Foundation matching grant of \$800 for the purchase of titles in the field of pre-medical education.²³⁴ Coupled with donations totaling \$3,000 from the Day family, the 1963-1964 academic year also saw the creation of the "Herriott Bookshelf," in memory of Professor Frank I. Herriott. This is an endowment fund established by members of the Herriott family, and its income over the ensuing years has made possible the acquisition of many worthwhile titles in the area of political science and international relations.²³⁵

Shelving and service space was becoming an acute problem by the middle of the decade. During the fall of 1963, a 60-drawer unit was added to the public card catalog in Cowles Library, increasing the total number of catalog drawers to 420.²³⁶ This was the last card catalog expansion possible within the existing building. By the following year, however, a new Library addition was in the planning stages, so it was possible to live with this particular problem for a short time longer.

A serious attempt was made during the biennium 1963-1965 to expand the Library's periodical holdings -- in terms of both new subscriptions and retrospective runs. A questionnaire on library periodical needs, submitted to the faculty in the spring of 1963, revealed a strong conviction that in-depth development of journal titles in several major disciplines was highly desirable.²³⁷ More than 60 new periodical subscriptions were indeed placed during 1964-1965, but substantial buying of retrospective journals had to wait upon the availability of HEW and National Science Foundation grants in 1965-1966. Of considerable help, too, was a special supplement of \$5,000 to the 1965-1966 periodicals budget, earmarked for the acquisition of retrospective journals.²³⁸

A valuable contribution to Drake thesis literature was made in the fall of 1965, when a 20-year index (1940-1960) to Drake master's theses and field reports was completed. This compilation was a subject as well as an author index, and the arduous task of revising and coordinating nearly 500 subject headings was accomplished by Glen Whaley and Dorothy Allen of the Reference Department staff.²³⁹ This was the most ambitious library generated bibliographic project to date, and the Index proved to be a welcome tool of Drake student research.

In April of 1964, President Henry Harmon announced that a gift of \$1,250,000 had been made to the University by the Gardner Cowles Foundation, for the purpose of enlarging Cowles Library. It was noted by the President that this was the largest single gift in the 83-year history of the University.²⁴⁰ Another \$444,000 was obtained as a Federal grant under the Higher Educational Facilities Act of 1963. Building contracts were signed in early April 1965, and construction began at the beginning of that summer.²⁴¹ The architect was John Brooks of Brooks-Borg.

Short of having a completely new library structure, the Cowles Library addition created a virtually new facility. It was constructed as a "U" around the

east, north and west sides of the existing building, with the main entrance on the north side facing Carpenter Avenue. The old multi-tier "fixed stack" arrangement was largely replaced by free-standing shelves in several reading areas, with the reference, circulation and technical services areas on the first floor. The total floor space was two and a half times that of the 1937 building, with seating accommodation for four times as many users.²⁴² Thanks to the additional monies provided by the federal grant, it was possible to install a well-equipped audio-visual center at the west end of the ground floor. The predecessor of this facility had been located in Memorial Hall, and it remained under the jurisdiction of the Educational Media Services Department.

The technical services operations in Cowles Library underwent a number of emergency modifications during construction of the new addition. In May 1965, all processing functions were transferred to "Gray Cottage", a frame structure on the southeast corner of University Avenue at 27th Street.²⁴³ In addition to the logistic difficulties involved in coordinating processing operations at this temporary site with card catalog management in Cowles Library, the work was hampered by the lack of a Technical Services Librarian from September 1965 to August 1966.²⁴⁴ An added burden during 1965-1966 was the task of processing titles purchased for the Divinity School Library from a \$6,000 grant of the American Theological Library Association.²⁴⁵

Construction of the addition also made it necessary to abandon the Reserve Room on the first floor of the old building. Approximately 10% of the 2,000 volume reserve collection was moved to the Circulation Desk on the second floor, and the remaining titles were either assigned to faculty offices or returned to the open shelves.²⁴⁶ Volumes heretofore shelved on the top level of the fixed stacks were put into temporary storage in the basement of the 1937 structure, since this level was now required for the housing of heating and airconditioning equipment.²⁴⁷

The expanded Library had originally been scheduled for opening on September 15, 1966, but a snag in Federal fund approval forced a delay in the installation of furniture and equipment. However, temporary seating borrowed from the Morehouse Dining Hall made it possible to use the ground and second floors of the new addition as a "study hall," with accommodation for as many as 500 students.²⁴⁸ Moreover, lounge furniture for ten carpeted areas and more than 300 study carrels were in place by November 1966.²⁴⁹

In terms of library service facilities, the expanded Cowles Library represented several distinct improvements. In the first place, the new structure was a much more functional facility, as all of the basic service areas were located in one wing of the main floor. Further, the public card catalog, periodical indexes and shelving for basic bibliographies and reference tools were conveniently located for use by public and staff users alike. Although the new Reserve Desk was separated from the Circulation Desk by the main entrance, it was more or less adjacent to the latter, and it had double the shelving capacity of the old reserve area. Secondly, the seating capacity of the enlarged building was increased by 400%, with study carrels distributed along the periphery of all of the reading areas.²⁵⁰ A third major improvement lay in the transfer of some 70% of the bound periodicals collection from the inner stack core to open shelving adjacent to periodical display racks.²⁵¹

Reader services were considerably enhanced during the first months in the expanded Library by the establishment of a tier of six microform reader booths in the reference area. These machines were much needed, in view of the fact that the acquisition of microfilm, microcard and microfiche materials had steadily increased since this category of library resources first made a modest beginning in 1964-1965. A second service facility which saw expansion in the fall of 1967 was that of photoduplication. Although a single Xerox photocopier had been in

operation in the old south lobby for about two years, it was now becoming far too inadequate for a growing demand on the part of students and faculty. In November 1967, the manually operated Xerox copier was shifted to the new reserve area, and two coin operated copiers were installed -- one in the south lobby and the other in the new periodicals area.²⁵²

Elias Jones stepped down as Director of Libraries in the summer of 1968, to assume the position of Bibliographer. During his tenure (1957-1968), there had been substantial growth in library resources, with a marked acceleration during the latter portion of the decade. This acceleration was primarily due to the availability of several Federal grants -- notably those under Title II and Title V.²⁵³ Anticipating the early adoption of a doctoral program in education, an appreciable portion of 1967-1968 federal funds was allocated to the College of Education for the acquisition of nearly 1,000 titles in that field.²⁵⁴ A strong effort was also made to bolster library holdings of definitive critical editions in American and English literature.²⁵⁵

As of May 31, 1968, the total number of volumes in the libraries of the University was 287,850 -- an increase of nearly 75% over the total holdings in May of 1957. Several factors must be borne in mind, however, in looking at this very substantial increase: (1) The Law Library, whose holdings are represented in the above 1967-1968 total, had somewhat earlier begun a major effort to add to its resources, based on an appreciable boost in its allocation, (2) 42,000 of the titles added to Cowles Library in 1967-1968 were microform titles,²⁵⁶ and (3) the Divinity School Library, also included in the May 1968 total, now comprised nearly 26,000 volumes.²⁵⁷ The total number of periodical titles being received at the close of 1967-1968 was 1,272, compared with 813 as of May 1957.²⁵⁸ Within a very few years, however, the number of current journals in the Library was to be very considerably increased.

In August 1968, George J. Rausch assumed the position of Library Director. He had previously served as Social Science Librarian at Washington State University. Two major developments characterized Rausch's first year at Drake -- a separate Documents Department was established, as an extension of reference services, and a reclassification program was launched to convert the Cowles Library collections from the Dewey Decimal Classification to the Library of Congress scheme. More and more academic libraries had been changing to the LC system, which, in addition to being very comprehensive, offered individual libraries the advantage of sharing a common classification base. Moreover, it appeared most likely that rising interlibrary cooperation would be well served by uniformity of classification. By the end of 1968-1969, nearly 8,000 volumes had been reassigned Library of Congress numbers.²⁵⁹

In April 1967, Drake University was designated as a depository for Federal documents, and an initial group of 600 serial documents were selected for automatic transmittal by the Government Printing Office.²⁶⁰ At the outset, approximately 400-450 document titles were earmarked for Cowles Library, with the balance going to the Law Library. The former group were housed at the west end of the former Reference Room in the original building, and serviced -- more or less by remote control -- by the Reference Department staff and student assistants. In the fall of 1968, the Documents Department was formally created, under the direct supervision of Delbert Hollenberg, former Divinity School Librarian. Shortly afterwards, the Library joined "DocEx," a documents expediting project which facilitated the acquisition of hard to obtain documents on a weekly basis. The Documents Department received some 4,200 documentary items during 1968-1969, including many heretofore lacking volumes of the Congressional Record and Foreign Relations of the United States.²⁶¹ Upon the departure of Hollenberg, James Leonardo was appointed Documents Librarian in July 1969, and a systematic effort was made to consolidate scattered groups of documents and develop an efficient records system.

In terms of the library materials budget, the Rausch administration got off to a promising start, with a 37% increase in these funds. In addition, grants from the Federal government, totaling slightly in excess of \$38,000, provided the basis for much broader acquisition in the fields of mathematics and the biological and physical sciences.²⁶² Perhaps the most important single acquisition during 1968-1969 was the New York Times on microfilm, covering a period of 80 years. Also purchased at this time was the entire Educational Resource Information Center (ERIC) library of educational research on microfiche -- a collection of nearly 10,000 titles.²⁶³ Comprehensive and systematic collection building was greatly facilitated in the spring of 1969, when the Library adopted an on-approval program for all university press titles on the basis of a fairly broad profile. All titles thus received currently and automatically were subject to review by the Library professional staff, with the option of retention or rejection. Such a "blanket-order" program, in addition to a savings in book selection and ordering time, very often anticipated faculty needs. The academic year 1968-1969 also saw an 18% increase in the Library's current periodical subscriptions; the placing of 229 new subscriptions brought the total number to 1,545.²⁶⁴

A streamlining of the departments of Cowles Library and an extension of library hours may be regarded as highlights of 1969-1970, together with a steady growth of both the monographic and periodical collections. The Circulation and Reference Departments were combined into a single Public Services Department.²⁶⁵ The Documents Room and the interlibrary loan service were incorporated into the new department. Shortly after this amalgamation, the number of departmental units in Cowles Library were reduced from five to three -- Public Services, Technical Services, and Bibliography. The heads of this latter group, together with the Director and an Assistant to the Director, constituted an advisory Administrative Council.²⁶⁶

In January 1970, the hour of closing in Cowles Library²⁷¹ was extended from 10:00 PM to 11:00 PM. Although the 11:00 closing had been in effect for some years, the final hour had had a study hall function only. Also, the opening hour of the Library on Sunday was advanced from 2:00 PM to 1:00 PM.²⁶⁷ Inasmuch as printed information on library arrangement and facilities had not been available for several years, a Cowles Library Handbook was prepared and distributed at the public service desks.

Gifts and grants substantially enriched the Library collections during 1969-1970. More than \$44,000 was received in the form of Federal grants, a special budgetary item of \$10,000 provided support for the newly inaugurated Master of Business Administration program, and \$5,000 from the estate of Lillian Darnell was used to purchase titles in the field of Education.²⁶⁸ The College of Education further benefited from the extension of the university press on-approval plan to include all current trade publications in the field of Education. Since such a "profile" of blanket-order buying was similarly developed in the areas of language and literature, resource planning for the soon to be adopted doctoral programs in Education and English was greatly stimulated.

By the end of the following biennium (1970-1972), the Library Director was able to report that the library collections had increased 40% in six years, and that, according to the HEW formula for determining adequacy of library resources, the Drake Library was no longer in the "have-not" category.²⁶⁹ More than 22,000 volumes were added to Cowles Library in each of the years 1970-1971 and 1971-1972. The slowed growth rate was explained by an economic fact of life which was to continue to plague the library budget in the years ahead -- inflation. Since 1968, the number of periodical subscriptions had risen from 1,280 to 2,179.²⁷⁰

During this period, the acquisition of microfilmed runs of such major newspapers as The Times of London and The Christian Science Monitor added

significantly to the Library's retrospective serials holdings.²⁷¹ Despite the steady growth of purchase accessions, however, gifts continued to occupy an important place in the total. Some 2,450 gift volumes were accepted and added in the 1970-1972 biennium, the most notable single item being Thomas McKenney's History of the Indian Tribes of North America, appraised at \$3,800 and donated to Cowles Library by Mrs. Hepburn Ingham.

The processing of materials coming into the Library underwent a number of streamlining changes which made it possible to place appreciably more of the acquisition and cataloging activity in the hands of clerical staff and student assistants. This made it possible to assign the professional staff of Technical Services to tours of public duty in the Reference area, thus affording greater flexibility in professional staff service to the Drake community.²⁷² A time saving innovation in Technical Services in the fall of 1969 contributed appreciably to the release of the professional cataloging staff from semi-clerical routines. The installation of the Micrographic Catalog Retrieval System made it possible, through a combination of microfiche bearing Library of Congress cataloging data and a reader/printer to transfer this data to catalog card copy, to secure catalog cards for approximately 75% of the current monographic accessions -- generally within ten days of the arrival of the new titles.²⁷³

Richard Hicks' assumption of the position of Chief of Public Services in July 1970 was followed very shortly by the Library's first venture into the now well established practice known as "library networking." Via a teletype network labeled "I-LITE," Cowles Library loaned to, and borrowed from, public libraries throughout the State of Iowa. Initially, the lending rate was nearly five times higher than the borrowing, but after an academic network involving larger collections had gone into effect in the spring of 1971, the lending-borrowing ratio was considerably reduced.²⁷⁴

Another area of interlibrary cooperation exploited by the Library in 1971-1972 was participation in the Center for Research Libraries, a cooperative research collection based in Chicago. The Center at this time comprised more than 3,000,000 volumes, and was supported by the joint efforts of about 60 large libraries. The materials in the Center collection, although of a nature which did not demand their housing in their original libraries, were nonetheless most valuable in specialized research. The associate membership obtained by Cowles Library afforded rapid teletype access to the resources of the CRL.²⁷⁵

A second major development in the Public Services area during 1970-1971 was the installation of an electronic security system in the main entrance of Cowles Library. Subsequent spot checks of high loss segments of the collections indicated that the new security system was worthwhile.²⁷⁶

The reclassification program begun in the late summer of 1968 moved forward steadily during the succeeding four years. "Crash" programs in the summers of 1969, 1970 and 1971, financed by special allocations in the budget for the stepped-up continuance of the reclassification program, made it possible to convert about 80% of the total Cowles Library collection to the Library of Congress scheme by the summer of 1972.²⁷⁷

In January of 1973, George (Jay) Rausch terminated his tenure as Director of Libraries to become head of the libraries at Kansas State University. The Assistant Director, Diane Kolb, was named Acting Director and she served in this capacity until her own departure at the end of May. Richard Hicks served as Acting Assistant Director on a part-time basis during the five-month interim.²⁷⁸ The only other professional staff change during the interim period was the resignation of Lenore Wilkas as Serials Librarian.

Academic year 1972-1973 saw a distinct slowdown in the growth rate of the collections in Cowles Library. A number of factors were responsible for this --

the creeping effects of inflation, the end of intensive acquisition of retrospective journal runs, both in the original and in microform, a temporary lag in departmental ordering, etc.²⁷⁹

William Stoppel took up his duties as Director of Libraries in July 1973, coming to Drake from the analogous position in Shippensburg State College in Pennsylvania. His experience also includes the head librarianship of Westminster College in Missouri, and several years of foreign language teaching in Cornell College, Mount Vernon.²⁸⁰ He thus brought with him to Drake a concept of academic library service from a teaching-faculty perspective. Stoppel devoted much of his first year as Director to a careful examination of all facets of the Cowles Library operation -- staff organization, job descriptions, budgeting and bookkeeping practices. This year-long review resulted in the production of more detailed job descriptions and a number of procedures manuals.²⁸¹

Despite the fact that inflationary effects were making themselves felt in the resources budget of the Library -- especially in the area of serial costs -- Cowles Library made several notable accessions to its holdings during 1973-1974. Acquisition of a major bibliographic tool, the National Union Catalog - pre-1956 was initiated at this time. The microfilm collection received the nearly complete backfile of The Des Moines Register, a resource long needed at Drake as an indispensable source of local and regional information. The lengthy run of The Times of London, purchased several years earlier, was rendered infinitely more useful by the acquisition of an index for the 1785-1919 period.

There was only a modest increase in the number of periodicals being taken currently by the Library, owing in large part to the necessity of having to absorb into the operating budget a substantial number of journals which had initially been paid for out of Federal grant monies.²⁸² Moreover, book prices were increasing at a rate above the annual increase in the Library appropriation,

and the Director began to explore ways in which the Library's own holdings might be augmented by off-campus bibliographic resources.

An initial profitable effort in this direction was achieved in the first year of the Stoppel administration through an associate membership in the Associated Colleges of the Midwest Periodicals Bank. This access to more than 2,000 current periodicals (including the journal holdings of major Chicago-area libraries) was envisioned as a relatively inexpensive alternative to the expansion of our own current periodical files. In view of the increasingly important role being played by periodical literature in the total library resource picture, it is not surprising that Drake's participation in the ACPMB network was gratifyingly active from the outset.²⁸³

William Stoppel is a bookman who has long had a deep interest in categories of library materials having special relationships to the parent institution and to regions in which the library is located. Although the Special Collections section of Cowles Library dates officially back to the creation of a "Rare Books Room" in the new library addition late in 1968, the meaningful implementation of the category of materials came during 1973-1974. The bulk of the titles in Special Collections up to this time comprised the works of fewer than 50 Iowa authors, a modest collection of books and articles written by members of the Drake faculty, and a number of books which euphemistically passed for being "rare" or which held unique bibliographic interest.²⁸⁴ Special attention was devoted by the Director to the building up of a respectable collection of Iowa county histories, and the number of titles in this group rose from nine to 36 in the first year of his administration. The head of the Bibliography Department, Elias Jones, was shortly afterwards asked to devote a greater amount of attention to the organization and development of the Special Collections.²⁸⁵ By the end of the 1977-1978 academic year, the Iowana section of Special Collections comprised more than 850 titles -- a fivefold increase in four years, and the number of books by faculty members had risen to 254.²⁸⁶

New communication channels to the Drake community opened up in the 1973-1975 biennium. The bibliographic newsletter, Marginalia, was revived late in 1973,²⁸⁷ and the Bibliography Department inaugurated the practice of annual classified list of university press titles received on the blanket-order plan, as well as trade-press accession lists in the fields of Education and Literature.

An outstanding feature of the Stoppel administration has been the series of measures adopted as compensation for the braking effect of inflation on collection growth. Such compensation has been in the direction of more comprehensive and more varied library services, more effective utilization of nation-wide bibliographical resources, through participation in major library networking programs and other benefits of recent library automation. In one of his early reports, Stoppel refers to the "simple impossibility of owning and housing everything."²⁸⁸ Such a statement epitomizes the dilemma confronting every academic library in the nation, in one degree or another. Natural pride in the development and steady growth of institutional library resources is perforce giving way to the currently more realistic thrust of library services to users, regardless of resource location. Since the early 1970's, the Drake Library has devoted much attention to the study of the several programs of interlibrary cooperation now available, and participation in a number of such programs is now a reality.

One of the major bibliographic networks is the Ohio College Library Center based in Columbus. OCLC has been in operation since 1967 and it is now serving numerous college and university libraries throughout the nation. Early in 1975, Cowles Library began exploring the feasibility of Drake membership in this consortium.²⁸⁹ Such participation would not only give the University ready access to an expanding computerized data base of bibliographic records, but would also provide a tool for the more rapid and efficient cataloging of new materials.²⁹⁰ Another valuable benefit of the OCLC system lay in its function as an "instant" union catalog, pinpointing locations of books needed on interlibrary loan.

The indisputable advantages of membership in OCLC won approval of the University Administration early in the 1976-1977 year, and Cowles Library immediately began subscribing to the services of the Center. The benefits of OCLC participation were realized with gratifying rapidity, particularly in the acquisition and cataloging areas.²⁹¹ Moreover, the use of the system as a computer-assisted bibliography proved to be more frequent than had been anticipated. Perhaps the most unique feature of OCLC, certainly from the standpoint of the library users, has been the OCLC computer's ability to transmit full bibliographical data from very fragmentary leads provided by the library user.²⁹²

Mention should be made of another example of interlibrary cooperation involving Cowles Library. The Polk County Biomedical Consortium, formed in the fall of 1974, comprises a mix of academic, hospital and special libraries having specialized resources. Cowles Library was a charter member of this consortium, and it has been a valuable intermediary for the securing of books and other materials whose specialized contents make impractical their acquisition for the Library's own collections. By means of the PCBC affiliation, Cowles Library is able to provide MEDLINE computer searches to its users.²⁹³ Also accessible through this consortium is the data base of the Index Medicus and the vast resources of the National Library of Medicine.²⁹⁴

In one of the early reports of his administration, William Stoppel referred to a growing space problem within Cowles Library.²⁹⁵ Inasmuch as a second addition was not in the picture for the foreseeable future, it was necessary to take measures which would produce more shelving space within the existing building. The expanded Library in 1967 provided approximately 1,600 "readers' stations" of all categories -- carrels, tables, casual furniture. By the end of 1974, user space had been reduced by some 40%, with the likelihood that more such space would have to yield to additional shelving within a very few years. During

the summer of 1975, additional shelving was installed -- at user-space cost -- in the east wing of the ground floor. Happily, the Law Library freshman collection then occupying that area was shortly afterwards moved back to the Carnegie Building, thus freeing much needed space for Cowles Library's own holdings. Welcome relief was afforded at the same time to the cramped shelving in the Documents Room, by the clearing of the fourth tier in the inner stack core.²⁹⁶

Reference has been made earlier to the acquisition of major bibliographic tools at the outset of the Stoppel administration.²⁹⁷ In the intervening five years, despite inflationary dampers, the Library's holdings in the majority of disciplines represented in the University curriculum have been strengthened at a relatively steady rate. A reduced library income from Federal and other outside grants prompted the Director to gear the Library's own resources budget to the highest possible yield in terms of the over-all collections. In some instances, special purpose gifts have helped in compensating for budgetary stringencies in a given subject area.²⁹⁸ A most gratifying enrichment of the Documents Collection occurred in the fall of 1975, when more than 8,500 volumes of U.S. Congressional documents were donated to the University by the Public Library of Des Moines.²⁹⁹

Important retrospective extensions of the Library's serial holdings were effected during academic year 1976-1977. Thus, long microfilm runs of such heavily used periodicals as Life, Newsweek and U.S. News and World Report provided the Drake community with an enormous amount of retrospective journal literature.³⁰⁰ A microfilm acquisition from the Iowa State Department of History and Archives in 1978 provided a solid sequence of the The Des Moines Register for the 1861-1910 period.³⁰¹

The Library's strong reliance in recent years upon interlibrary cooperation and library automation should not obscure the energetic efforts of Cowles Library to introduce service innovations which have contributed immensely

since 1975 to a fuller and more meaningful exploitation of its resources by the Drake community. During 1975-1976, the creation of a Central Serials Record, comprising both a holdings file and a check-in record for all serials, provided users and staff with a single authoritative key to all of the serials held by the Library.³⁰²

Theft and mutilation are unfortunate concomitants of increased library use, but the Reference Department inaugurated a system of securing photocopies of missing pages or articles from the State Library of Iowa and a number of other cooperating libraries. Such replacement materials are kept in the main Reference area, with appropriate flagging in the mutilated volumes. This service has greatly reduced the costly purchase of replacement issues and of rebinding.³⁰³

One of the most dynamic changes in the public services area during the past five years has been a greatly increased volume of interlibrary loans -- both to and from other libraries. However, whereas this service was formerly largely restricted to graduate students and faculty members, it is now open to all members of the academic community, and the number of items borrowed each year almost equals the number loaned to other institutions.³⁰⁴ Interlibrary loan services have been tremendously expedited by the transition from individual transactions via the mails to multi-client processing of loan requests by way of teletype and telephone.

One of William Stoppel's cherished hopes near the outset of his administration was the inauguration of a program whereby the vast ERIC data bases might be utilized through computer-assisted searching, in lieu of the standard printed indexes.³⁰⁵ However, changing technologies and programming demands upon Drake's Computer Center did not allow implementation of the ERIC program for another three years. Late in 1976, thanks to a cooperative arrangement established between our Computer Center and that of the University of Iowa, Cowles Library gained access to the computerized Query Program for the ERIC data base.³⁰⁶

A historical review of the Drake University Library must include some mention of the efforts to make more meaningful the utilization of the Library's resources by students and faculty. Such efforts become all the more vital as interlibrary cooperation and other forms of bibliographic access grow more sophisticated and complex. The Library has undertaken a number of library instruction programs at various times in the past -- some projects being more formal than others.³⁰⁷ During most of the decade of the 1960's, a number of the beginning science classes devoted approximately half a day each semester to an on-site examination of the more essential resources in Cowles Library, followed by problem units devised by the instructor.³⁰⁸ Professional library staff members cooperated on these occasions, but their participation was usually minimal, depending upon the initiative and enthusiasm of the faculty members involved.

With the opening of the school year in 1975-1976, the Reference Department staff developed an "in-house" program of library instruction with the goal of bringing into it as many classes as possible, regardless of discipline, class size or degree of library dependency. During this school year, instruction on library resources was given to 34 groups, comprising more than 400 individuals.³⁰⁹ It was felt at the time, however, that more could be achieved in the way of reaching more students in a broader variety of disciplines, provided that the instructional effort could be more successfully meshed with the regular duties incumbent upon the Reference staff.

By 1976-1977, a modest but growing group of faculty members were bringing their classes to Cowles Library for library-use lectures by a member of the Reference staff, together with "one-to-one" instruction. Continuous publicity was given to the instructional opportunities, and the response was encouraging. In order to individualize further the Library's instructional activity, students requiring special bibliographic counseling were invited to make appointments for

special assistance. On the basis of a survey made in the fall of 1976 among a random sample of students both with and without library instruction, it was found that a higher percentage of students with instruction had used one or more of 13 resource categories or services in Cowles Library.³¹⁰ As a further refinement of the instructional program, staff presentations to classes were tailored to specific assignments of the instructors. During the first eight months of 1976-1977, some 900 students in 64 class or other groups had been reached by the instructional program.³¹¹ In reviewing recently the Library's role in the overall teaching mission of the University, the Director of Libraries affirmed the position that "all methods of information storage, retrieval and transfer are a valid part of the library's arsenal," and the "each student must be taught how to use libraries effectively."³¹² Cowles Library would appear to be neglecting no opportunity to implement this commitment to the fullest possible extent.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The eve of the Drake Centennial Year finds the University Library highly geared toward a richer and more effective era of service to its academic community. There can be no doubt that emphasis is now definitely shifted from the acquisition of library resources to the full utilization of those resources. To be sure, the Library will continue a sustained effort, through careful and selective materials selection, to add to its collections all items which are either essential or very desirable in the instructional and research programs of the University. However, it is likely that new materials of minimal or occasional value will be borrowed rather than added.

It is now virtually a foregone conclusion that the inflationary climate which began to envelop the library economy in the early 1970's will remain with us

for the foreseeable future. The deteriorating purchasing power of the library materials dollar is making it extremely difficult to remain at even a minimal level of current publishing acquisition, let alone to add essential retrospective materials. The Library's resource allocations are stretched particularly thin in the area of serials acquisition and maintenance. This element has become most crucial in the past few years, in view of the fact that the subscription costs of journals and other serial publications have been increasing at an alarming rate, in this "continuing-investment" sector of library acquisition. Moreover, aside from purely financial considerations, the role played by periodic literature within the total resources of the library is vastly more important today than it was even as recently as a decade ago.

The current realities of economic life and recent trends in academic library management, then, have clearly established for Cowles Library a future direction predicated upon the most effective possible level of service to its community. The interlibrary cooperative involvement and the library-instruction programs described above demonstrate the Library's awareness of such a direction. In concrete terms, how may the Library best implement the steps thus far taken, within the opening years of the University's second century?

The subscription of Cowles Library to the services of the Ohio College Library Center has been described at some length in this Overview.³¹³ Starting originally as a verification and cataloging tool, OCLC began serving Cowles Library in the summer of 1979 as a means of direct access to materials in other libraries. These items may now be requested through our own terminals. This process has greatly increased speed and precision in interlibrary borrowing. Moreover, interlibrary loan transactions are being analyzed on a continuing basis, as an aid in determining whether certain frequently requested items might better be added to our own collections. It has already become evident that many of the items borrowed

from us are older, infrequently used materials, thus allowing the Library an equitable participation in the overall interlibrary loan program without unduly depriving its own public.³¹⁴

Diminishing shelf and storage space has been cited as a major continuing problem of recent years.³¹⁵ Reclassification to the Library of Congress scheme approached early in 1979 a point at which the volumes still in the Dewey classification could be consolidated into two relatively compact areas in the old inner stack. An intensive program of weeding, with the cooperation of the several departments, has further reduced the Dewey residue to a dimension which can be accommodated by a still-to-be renovated corner of the original Cowles Library basement. Plans for such a shift were completed some time ago, and it is hoped that they may be implemented in the very near future.³¹⁶

The annual report of the Director for 1977-1978 paid special attention to the concept of a second addition to Cowles Library -- hopefully, in the not too distant future.³¹⁷ John Brooks, architect for the 1967 addition, had envisioned two wings extending north to Carpenter Avenue and paralleling a walkway from the current front entrance. This general plan is a feasible one, requiring relatively little internal change aside from a minimal extension of heating and airconditioning facilities. A second addition of this nature would not only provide a fair amount of new space for shelving and reader stations, but would also make it possible to accommodate a number of small group study rooms -- luxuries which the first addition had to forego. Moreover, one of the ground level wings might be used to house the computer center facility now in Howard Hall, thus giving geographical unity to all three of the major educational support services of the University. It is the belief of the Director that a second addition based on the Brooks projection would give the library a total collection capacity of approximately 500,000 physical volumes, while at the same time providing for some 1,000 study spaces of all types.³¹⁸ In

view of the Library's current active participation in a variety of interlibrary cooperation programs and its present policy of conserving storage space through systematic weeding and careful selective acquisition, it would seem entirely reasonable to assume that an enlarged library of the dimensions indicated above might be adequate for a considerably longer period of time than would have been possible in the days when academic libraries were able to grow solely through physical expansion.

The continuing goals of the Drake University Library are, in the words of William Stoppel, "to provide from our own stock to the undergraduate and graduate student of Drake University the information required for normal curricular needs, to provide . . . information needed for research either from our own resources or through interlibrary cooperative arrangements . . . , and to teach any member of Drake University . . . how to make use of this Library's collections and how to gain access to information held in other libraries."³¹⁹

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February 1980

DOCUMENTATION

1. Edward Scribner Ames, Beyond Theology, edited by Van Meter Ames (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1959), p. 16.
2. Cited from the 1878-1879 Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Oskaloosa College, 1878-1879, by Thomas P. Slavens, History of the Drake University Library (M.A. thesis, University of Minnesota, 1962), p. 11.
3. Charles Blanchard, Building for the Centuries (Des Moines: Drake University, 1931), p. 191.
4. Mary A. Carpenter, "Drake University," Midland Monthly (April 1898), pp. 353-368.
5. In 1871-1872, George T. Carpenter, future Chancellor of Drake University, served at Oskaloosa as Librarian and "Curator of the museum." Cf. Slavens, op. cit., p. 8.
6. The Ekard, vol. 7 (1890), pp. 32-33. Bottenfield is listed as Professor of English Literature and German, and researcher as Librarian in the first Annual Catalogue, 1881-1882. In 1886-1887, he also was referred to as "Secretary of the Literary Faculty."
7. The Delphic, December 1884, p. 25. This little essay is entitled, "Libraries," and is signed, "L.S. Bottenfeld, Librarian."
8. Annual Catalogue, 1885-1886, p. 31.
9. The second Annual Catalogue, 1882-1883, states in its Announcements that the Library and reading room "contains valuable works of reference, and leading papers and magazines." The same statement appears in the following three or four catalogues.
10. Henrietta is identified as the latter in the Annual Catalogue, 1887-1888, but as "Librarian and Professor of Elocution" in The Ekard (1890), p. 53.
11. Op. cit., p. 54.
12. Annual Catalogue, 1887-1888, p. 36. Henrietta Carpenter is included on the Callanan faculty as well as the faculty of the College of Letters and Sciences (ibid., p. 7).
13. Annual Catalogue, 1888-1889, p. 51.
14. Her name first appears in this capacity in the Annual Catalogue for 1890-1891 (p. 11). She is included among the faculty members of the College of Letters and Arts, however, rather than as the "Mother of the Faculty."
15. Annual Catalogue, 1896-1897, p. 89.

16. First mention of the Frazier Collection appears in the Announcements for 1893-1894 (Annual Catalogue, 1892-1893, p. 44).
17. Vol. 1, no. 10 (February, 1905).
18. Ibid., p. 3. An extract of the same article appeared in Quax for 1906 (pp. 74-77).
19. President Bell's annual report for 1906-1907 also offers three volumes as significant examples of the Collection content (op. cit., p. 34). The President's reports for subsequent years through 1910-1911 included Frazier current additions, as reported by the Librarian.
20. Annual Catalogue, 1896-1897, p. 89. It would appear that the Aylesworth volumes were not formally added to the Library's holdings as an integral group, but this cannot be determined positively.
21. See, for example, the Annual Catalogue for 1895-1896, p. 68.
22. She was Dean of Women during part of her tenure as Librarian, but the precise division of responsibilities cannot be determined. Mary Carpenter's 1905-1906 reports as Dean of Women and as Librarian are appended to the Annual Report of the President... for the year ending June 14, 1906 (pp. 30-31, 36-49). Mary also worked as an alumni member of the Board of Trustees, 1900(?) - 1904. An appreciation memoir of Mary Carpenter, written by Bonnie Jewett Welthon '96, was published in The Drake Alumnus, October 1930, pp. 8-9.
23. Annual Catalogue, 1900-1901, p. 24. "The Library happily established in the main building, in the very center of all the activities of University life, gives the dignity and quiet so helpful in student life." (Drake University Bulletin, November 1900, p. 4).
24. Op. cit., p. 12. Mary Sedgwick has just been engaged as Assistant Librarian.
25. Cited in the "Report of the Librarian," 1905-1906. Cf. note 21.
26. Annual Report of the President... for the year ending June 14, 1906, p. 14.
27. "Financial Secretary's Report," ibid., p. 63.
28. The Annual Catalogue for 1906-1907, for example, includes a detailed and enthusiastic description of state and local library resources available to Drake students (p. 19).
29. "Report of the Librarian for the year ending May 15, 1906," Annual Report of the President...1906, p. 36.
30. Ibid., p. 37. Apparently, Mary Carpenter did not always perform her function as Librarian during the summer months, as evidenced by a social note appearing in the Drake University Bulletin for September 1903: "Miss Mary A. Carpenter, Dean of Women, is spending the summer with her mother and sisters in Chicago" (p. 2).

31. Annual Report of the President . . . 1906, p. 14.
32. The Delphic, April 7, 1905, p. 1. The President did not actually see Andrew Carnegie in person at that time, but the pledge was made in the office of the philanthropist's secretary "in range of his binoculars."
33. The Delphic, October 1886, p. 125. Professor Bottenfield was a member of the General Executive Committee of the Alumni Association.
34. The Delphic, January 26, 1907, p. 1.
35. The Delphic, February 9, 1907, p. 1.
36. Slavens, op. cit., p. 27.
37. This building, built at a cost of \$30,000, also housed the Physics Department (Annual Report of the President, June 1906, pp. 15-16).
38. Ibid., p. 36.
39. Ibid., pp. 42-46. The titles in the McConnell gift take up nearly four full pages of the Librarian's report!
40. Ibid., pp. 48-49.
41. Slavens, op. cit., p. 30.
42. The Delphic, April 13, 1907, p. 2.
43. Charles J. Ritchey, Drake University Through Seventy-five Years, 1881-1956 (Des Moines: Drake University, 1956), p. 118.
44. Annual Report of the President . . . 1908-1909, p. 4.
45. Ibid., p. 34.
46. Ibid., pp. 35-36.
47. Drake Delphic, February 27, 1909, p. 3.
48. The Delphic, February 16, 1907, p. 1(?). Mrs. Kinney's gift was really one-third of the whole library fund in 1907.
49. Annual Report of the President . . . 1908-1909, p. 35. The ratio of reserve circulation to open-shelf circulation was more than 7:1!
50. Ibid., p. 36. Sheet music was also available to students on a rental basis.
51. Annual Report of the President . . . 1910-1911, p. 61.
52. Ibid., p. 64.
53. Drake Daily Delphic, October 6, 1911, p. 5.

54. Annual Report of the President . . . 1910-1911, p. 63. An excellent account of Kasson's life and public career is to be found in Edward Younger's John A. Kasson's Politics and Diplomacy from Lincoln to McKinley (Iowa City, Iowa: State Historical Society of Iowa, 1955).
55. Ibid., pp. 64, 77-80.
56. Slavens, op. cit., pp. 43-44.
57. Annual Report of the President . . . 1912-1913, p. 29. In her three-year table of comparative statistics, Stockham doesn't have any breakdown of the constituent libraries; the volume condition is broken down really by purchase, gift and binding.
58. Ibid., p. 4. The medical and dental schools were indeed discontinued at the close of the 1912-1913 academic year.
59. Annual Catalogue, 1912-1913, p. 42. More than 100 individual desks were also available in the general reading room.
60. Saturday hours were 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM. No mention is made of Sunday, but it may be reasonably accurate that the Library was closed that day.
61. Slavens, op. cit., p. 46.
62. Annual Report of the President . . . 1912-1913, p. 30.
63. Annual Report of the President . . . 1911-1912, p. 26. The main address at the dedication of the new Carnegie Library was delivered by General Drake's son-in-law, Theodore Shonts (Drake Delphic, June 13, 1908, p. 1).
64. Annual Report of the President . . . 1917-1918, p. 18.
65. Annual Report of the President . . . 1912-1913, p. 32.
66. Cf. Annual Report of the President . . . 1911-1912, p. 68.
67. Annual Report of the President . . . 1917-1918, p. 18.
68. Annual Report of the President . . . 1910-1911, p. 10.
69. Ibid.
70. The reference to the Library in the 1915-1916 Annual Report, for example, was restricted to a one sentence citation of increased reference service that year, p. 6.
71. Drake Delphic, March 22, 1918, p. 1; Annual Report of the President . . . 1918-1919, p. 19.
72. Annual Catalogue, 1918-1919, p. 155.

73. Announcements of this interlibrary cooperation appeared regularly in the Annual Catalogues through 1937-1938.
74. Ibid. The number of current periodicals credited to the Public Library were 686, as compared with 150 being received by the University.
75. Drake Delphic, October 3, 1919, p. 7.
76. Annual Catalogue, 1921-1922, p. 16
77. Drake Delphic, June 11, 1920, p. 5. The leave was for the purpose of advanced study at the New York State Library School in Albany.
78. Annual Catalogue, 1922-1923, p. 172. The average annual accession rate shown here may be too high or too low for the general collections, since some of the library statistics of this period do not distinguish among the service library components of the University.
79. Annual Catalogue, 1923-1924, p. 24. President Morehouse had run in an acting capacity during 1922, but his unqualified appointment was never in question (Ritchey, op. cit., p. 185).
80. Slavens, op. cit., p. 62, presents a table of library growth, 1916-1927.
81. Annual Catalogue, 1923-1924, p. 187.
82. It might be noted here that all of the collections have long since lost their separate identities.
83. Drake Delphic, May 28, 1925, p. 2. This article erroneously cites 1855 as the publication date of the Dictionary!
84. Drake Delphic, June 15, 1925, p. 1.
85. This concern was recalled by Mary Bell Nethercut in an interview with Thomas Slavens in 1961 (Slavens, op. cit., pp. 58-59).
86. Mary Bell Nethercut's name appeared in most of the subsequent annual catalogues in three places -- as an administrative officer, as a professor in the College of Liberal Arts, and as a member of the University Council. (Cf., for example, the Annual Catalogue, 1931-1932, pp. 19, 25.)
87. Annual Catalogue, 1925-1926, pp. 22-23. This catalogue lists two persons as head of the Reference Department in the Library -- Irene Engle and Elizabeth Williamson. However, the latter year of appointment is given as 1926.
88. Drake Delphic, October 1, 1925.
89. Annual Catalogue, 1926-1927, p. 66.
90. Annual Catalogue, 1927-1928, p. 25. Frances Carhart was on the staff of the Library for 29 years, retiring in 1956. She subsequently served the Des Moines Public Library as a part-time cataloguer for another decade.

91. Ritchey, op. cit., p. 193; Drake Delphic, January 13, 1927, p. 1.
92. Drake Delphic, October 28, 1926, p. 2.
93. Ibid., p. 3. This article listed numerous examples of periodicals currently being received.
94. Library Report, 1925-1926 through 1929-1930. All of the library collections were centrally procured. The above average is based on individual titles only, rather than on the total number of volumes (duplicates, bound periodicals) procured.
95. Hillis at this time was secretary-treasurer of the Des Moines Title Company.
96. Library Report, 1927-1928, p. 3.
97. Op. cit., 1928-1929, p. 1.
98. Op. cit., 1935-1936, p. 1. However, the 6:00-7:00 "service" was permanently established in 1938-1939, increasing the hours of service to 76 per week.
99. Op. cit., 1928-1929, p. 3.
100. Op. cit., 1934-1935, p. 4.
101. Ibid., pp. 5-6.
102. Annual Catalogue, 1930-1931, p. 229.
103. Library Report, 1936-1937, p. 9. As of May 1937, the total missing count was 127(!).
104. Op. cit., 1930-1931, p. 3.
105. Op. cit., 1932-1933, p. 2.
106. Op. cit., 1934-1935, p. 3.
107. Op. cit., 1935-1936, p. 5.
108. Ibid.
109. Ibid., p. 4. June Caldwell served as Bible College Dean from 1916 through 1937.
110. Library Report, 1937-1938, p. 7. An estimated 1,450 volumes constituting the Harlan Collection swelled appreciably the gift total on the eve of the transition to the new Cowles Library (ibid., p. 3).
111. Cf. Library Report, 1936-1937, p. 10; op. cit., 1937-1938, p. 8.
112. Drake Times-Delphic, January 5, 1937, p. 1.

113. Op. cit., January 8, 1937, p. 1. In an interview with Thomas Slavens in 1961, Mary Bell Nethercut reveals that President Morehouse telephoned her about the Gardner Cowles gift on Christmas morning, 1936 (Slavens, op. cit., p. 63).
114. Op. cit., May 11, 1937, p. 1.
115. The Des Moines Register, June 7, 1937, p. 1.
116. This plan was particularly prevalent in small college libraries built between the two World Wars. One of its distinctive features was the location of the reference and circulation departments on the second floor -- presumably in the interests of security.
117. The immediate shelving capacity of the new library was alleged to be 87,300 volumes, with potential ultimate capacity of 109,000 (The Des Moines Register, May 8, 1938, section VI, p. 2).
118. Recalled by Mary Bell Nethercut in the Slavens' interview of December 20, 1961 (Slavens, op. cit., p. 66).
119. President Morehouse had received prior approval from the Carnegie Foundation for this change in the building of the library facility (Ritchey, op. cit., p. 215). The Carnegie rooms which formerly had been used for the library collections were converted into faculty offices. The old reading room of the building was transformed into a radio studio at the east end and a small auditorium at the west (Drake Times-Delphic, February 15, 1938, p. 3).
120. Library Report, 1937-1938, p. 7. The Library was ready for public use on February 7, 1938 (Drake Times-Delphic, February 4, 1938, p. 1).
121. Drake Times-Delphic, May 10, 1938, p. 1. Craver was Librarian of the Engineering Societies of New York.
122. The Des Moines Register, May 8, 1938, section VI, p. 2.
123. Drake Times-Delphic, May 10, 1938, p. 1.
124. Ibid.
125. Library Report, 1939-1940, p. 2. Ten of the students were compensated by the National Youth Act funds in the report year.
126. Slavens, op. cit., p. 70.
127. Library Report, 1939-1940, p. 1; op. cit., 1940-1941, p. 1; op. cit., 1941-1942, p. 1.
128. Drake Times-Delphic, February 11, 1938, p. 2. Hertzberg had the Library's binding contract for more than two decades.
129. Library Report, 1940-1941, p. 3; op. cit., 1941-1942, p. 3.

130. Drake Times-Delphic, April 1, 1938, p. 6.
131. "Report of the Library Committee, submitted to President of the University, January 22, 1946," p. 7 (typescript).
132. The Library was not to become a depository of Federal publications for another two decades.
133. G. Flint Purdy, "Report of a Survey of the Library Service Program of Drake University," 1944, pp. 4-5.
134. Ibid., p. 5.
135. "Excerpta and Charts from the Purdy Reports," "Report of the Library Committee, January 22, 1946," op. cit., p. 2 (appendix).
136. Purdy, op. cit., p. 9.
137. Ibid., p. 31.
138. Ibid., p. 34.
139. Ibid., p. 32.
140. "Report of the Library Committee, January 22, 1946," op. cit. Leland Johnson was chairman of the Committee at this time.
141. Ibid., pp. 4-5. The committee also urged that this augment become effective for the fall of 1947.
142. Library Report, 1945-1946, p. 9. The Library Report for 1925-1926 gave a total of 32,400 volumes.
143. Cf., for example, Annual Catalogue, 1940-1941, p. 90. Also Drake University Record "Announcements for 1945-1946," p. 147.
144. Annual Catalogue, 1946-1947, p. 17. Helen Ristvedt, the holder of a master's degree from Drake, was named Periodicals Librarian (Annual Catalogue, 1945-1946, p. 16). No one is identified as Head Librarian in the Annual Catalogue for 1946-1947.
145. Drake Times-Delphic, September 27, 1945, p. 2.
146. Slavens, op. cit., pp. 85-86.
147. Library Journal, September 15, 1948, p. 1259. The term "humanities," rather than "arts and literature," was employed at Drake to designate the third area.
148. Ibid.

149. Cf. Slavens, op. cit., pp. 87-88, for schematic diagrams of the new divisions' dispositions.
150. In a 1962 interview with Frances Carhart, the long-time head of the Technical Services Department recalled that her department had not been so decentralized, and therefore was able to "stabilize the library when the divisional plans were discarded" (Slavens, op. cit., p. 89).
151. Views remarked from a letter to Thomas Slavens, January 18, 1962 (Slavens, op. cit., p. 90).
152. Drake Times-Delphic, September 24, 1948, p. 3.
153. At this time, the State University of Iowa was planning a new central library, which was also to incorporate the divisional plan.
154. Despite the modest size of its holdings, the Law Library was experiencing a serious space shortage during 1948-1949, and approximately 1,000 feet of Law volumes were stored in the basement of Cowles Library in an emergency measure (Slavens, op. cit., p. 92).
155. Drake Times-Delphic, January 21, 1948, p. 2.
156. Letter from John B. Griffing to President Henry Harmon, June 4, 1956.
157. Drake Times-Delphic, January 21, 1948, p. 2.
158. Drake Times-Delphic, January 11, 1963, p. 1.
159. Carhart provided a detailed description of technical services at Drake in Journal of Cataloguing and Classification, Fall 1949, pp. 87-88. The procedure so described remained largely in effect until the late 1960's, when the Library initiated its own reproduction of catalog cards.
160. In 1946-1947 the accession rate was increased fivefold over that of 1945-1946 (Drake Times-Delphic, October 2, 1946, p. 1). Because of the high postwar enrollment, many of its volumes added were duplicate titles.
161. College of Research Libraries, October 1949, pp. 469-470. Farley was the first Drake Head Librarian to be designated as "Director of Libraries."
162. Cf. for example, Drake Times-Delphic, September 26, October 1, October 3, October 22, November 7, November 12, December 10, 1947; January 9, January 21, February 11, February 13, March 5, April 2, 1948.
163. Ibid., p. 472. Knapp had held a similar position in the University of Nebraska Library.
164. Annual Catalogue, 1951-1952, p. 2. The Order Librarian, Margaret Mitchell held the M.L.S. degree from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago.

165. The Bible College officially won status as a graduate seminary "in the fall of 1946, which allowed its undergraduate students to take courses in the College of Liberal Arts' Department of Religion (Drake Times-Delphic, October 4, 1946, p. 2).
166. Drake Times-Delphic, October 22, 1948, p. 4. Jeffrey accepted the Law Librarian position at the University of Cincinnati in 1951(?).
167. Drake Times-Delphic, February 13, 1948, p. 1.
168. Op. cit., March 5, 1948, p. 1.
169. Drake Times-Delphic, October 15, 1948, p. 1. The original gift comprised 42 volumes of transcript materials of the American Military Tribunal, "against Wilhelm List et al." (Drake Times-Delphic, December 8, 1959).
170. Drake Times-Delphic, May 3, 1950, p. 5.
171. "College and University Library Statistics," College and Research Libraries, January 1953, p. 62.
172. "College and University Library Statistics," College and Research Libraries, January 1952, p. 74. This statistical source includes no Drake Library data prior to 1950-1951.
173. This circumstance is cited in a cataloguing-practice questionnaire filled out for Simpson College in May 1952. (Copy in Cowles Library file in the Special Collections.)
174. Drake Times-Delphic, September 29, 1950, p. 2.
175. Drake Times-Delphic, September 25, 1951, p. 2.
176. Slavens erroneously gives the year of Roberts' appointment as 1954 (op. cit., p. 105).
177. College and Research Libraries, October 1952, pp. 389-390. Roberts' given name was Edward Graham, but invariably he used his middle name.
178. Drake Times-Delphic, October 10, 1952, p. 2.
179. Thus, a memorandum from Allison Gray, Social Science Librarian, to Graham Roberts, dated September 3, 1952, "Functions of Social Science Libraries," calls urgently for a classification of "division of labor" within the Library's professional staff.
180. Drake Times-Delphic, May 22, 1953, p. 3.
181. Drake Times-Delphic, January 20, 1953, p. 1.
182. Drake Times-Delphic, April 10, 1953, p. 2.
183. Ibid. The book-drop became accessible at 7:30 AM.

184. Drake Times-Delphic, May 22, 1953, p. 3.
185. Memorandum from E.G. Roberts to the Academic Dean, November 10, 1953, "Students Without Library Cards (as of) November 4, 1953." The highest number of card-holders appear to be in the College of Education. Cf. also Drake Times-Delphic, December 8, 1953, p. 1.
186. See page 26 of this text.
187. Knapp's idea of library-use instruction is perhaps most fully revealed in November 14, 1952, memorandum to E.G. Roberts (Special Collections Archives).
188. Drake Times-Delphic, November 23, 1954, p. 4.
189. Drake Times-Delphic, November 13, 1953, p. 1.
190. Ibid. Roberts agreed with Liberal Arts Dean Luther Stalnaker, however, that the problem was "a moral one rather than financial" (Drake Times-Delphic, November 17, 1953, p. 1). The library fine delinquency still further discussed in the Drake Times-Delphic, December 4, 1953, p. 1.
191. Drake Times-Delphic, January 12, 1954, p. 1. It also was announced that the daily charges on two-week loan books would be increased from two to five cents. The new lending regulations were published in full in the Drake Times-Delphic, January 26, 1954, p. 1.
192. Cf., College and Research Libraries, January 1952, p. 74; op. cit., January 1956, p. 58. No Drake statistics appear in the College and Research Libraries statistics for 1952-1953 or 1953-1954.
193. Cf. source cited in note 192 above.
194. The name, "Divinity School of Drake University" replaced the "Bible College" designation by action of the Board of Trustees, in its semi-annual meeting in December 1953 (Drake Times-Delphic, December 18, 1952, p. 2).
195. The University continued to provide but a small portion of the expanded budget, however. The balance was received from outside grants. (See note 201 below.)
196. Drake University Bulletin on Religion, September 1953, p. 4.
197. Slavens, op. cit., p. 107.
198. Op. cit., February 1954, p. 2.
199. Op. cit., November 1953, p. 1.
200. Op. cit., November 1954, p. 1.
201. This fund, formally entitled "Crusade for a Christian World," was a denomination-wide effort of the Christian (Disciples of Christ) Crusade, and its resources were used to support a broad variety of Christian educational and research activities.

202. Drake University Bulletin on Religion, February 1956, p. 71. ~~Reed, ...~~
203. Drake Times-Delphic, October 19, 1956, p. 6. It is unclear whether or not Frazier was "Acting Librarian" or "Acting Director of Libraries." The news accounts used the former titles, whereas Frazier used the latter designation in his correspondence.
204. Slavens, op. cit., p. 108.
205. College and Research Libraries, September 1956, p. 439.
206. By 1956, Hughes had acquired the title of Serials Librarian and Cataloger, but his primary concern was serials acquisition and processing. (Cf. Annual Catalogue, 1957-1958, p. ix).
207. Drake Times-Delphic, September 12, 1956, p. 2.
208. Drake Times-Delphic, March 1, 1957, p. 4.
209. Drake Times-Delphic, November 16, 1956, p. 5. The Jewish Chautauqua Society donated more books, in smaller number during the early 1960's.
210. Drake Times-Delphic, October 4, 1957, p. 3. Allen held no professional library degree, but she served in a "paraprofessional" capacity in the Reference Room.
211. See note 201 above.
212. Drake Times-Delphic, May 7, 1957, p. 1; May 21, 1957, p. 1.
213. Drake Times-Delphic, October 1, 1957, p. 4; College and Research Libraries, January 1958, p. 42.
214. The acquisitions aide was Joan Dometsch, whose husband was on the faculty of the English Department.
215. A professional replacement for Alice Wickizer as Divinity School Librarian was not secured until the summer of 1960!
216. A dozen such items appeared between December 1957 and May 1958. In sharp contrast, the student newspaper virtually ignored the Library during 1958-1959, except for a general article on the three libraries -- Cowles, Divinity, and Law (Cf. Drake Times-Delphic, April 17, 1959, p. 2).
217. Drake Times-Delphic, May 20, 1958, p. 2. In these years, of course, the spring semester extended to the beginning of June.
218. Drake Times-Delphic, October 17, 1958, p. 1.
219. Drake Times-Delphic, March 7, 1958, p. 5. Inventory also served the useful function of correcting errors in book and periodical records.

220. The first three monitors were Addison J. Harper, Tharon F. Reed, and Benjamin Stearns -- all newly retired from service in Iowa state agencies (Drake Times-Delphic, October 20, 1961, p. 3).
221. Drake Times-Delphic, September 22, 1961, p. 1. (Cf. also notes 187 and 189, in reference to the provisional extension of hours.)
222. Marginalia, March 25, 1959. At the present, Law Library holdings do not appear in the Cowles public catalog.
223. At this time also, continuations (non-periodical matter) which had previously been supported by the departmental allocations to which they were subject-related, were transferred to a central continuation account. The removal of such "on-going" costs from departmental quotas had the effect of limiting the latter to monographic items, thus affording the faculty a clearer idea of their book-fund balance throughout the year.
224. Marginalia was discontinued in 1966, but it began appearing regularly again in December of 1973.
225. Drake Times-Delphic, December 8, 1959, p. 1; Marginalia, December 15, 1959.
226. Cf., for example, Marginalia, March 1, 1961.
227. Marginalia, January 25, 1961; Drake Times-Delphic, February 10, 1961, p. 2.
228. Marginalia, December 4, 1961.
229. "Accession List, Charles William Day Memorial Collection, as of November 1, 1966" (Library Archives).
230. Marginalia, October 17, 1962; *ibid.*, October 28, 1963.
231. Drake Times-Delphic, February 17, 1961, pp. 1, 5. The existing wage range was \$0.65 - \$0.85 per hour.
232. *Ibid.*, p. 1. Shortly afterwards, one of the students involved in the threatened walkout was fired from his Cowles Library job, and the Times-Delphic darkly pointed to a connection between the two events (*op. cit.*, February 28, 1961, p. 2).
233. Marginalia, March 25, 1963; Marginalia, March 29, 1964. One of the later exhibit cases was a gift of Ruth Bell Lane, '17, in memory of her father, President Hill M. Bell. Each of the cases, custom-built, comprises numerous drawers plus a glass-covered display area above.
234. Annual Report of the Director, 1963-1964, p. 7. By the end of 1963-1964, the Day family had donated \$3,000 to the Fund.
235. *Ibid.* Although the designation "Bookshelf" suggests separate shelving of these materials, the volumes always have been included in the general collection, bearing the appropriate bookplate.

236. Ibid., p. 10.
237. Ibid., pp. 5-6.
238. Annual Report of the Director, 1965-1966, p. 4 and Appendix C-2.
239. Marginalia, December 10, 1965,
240. Drake Times-Delphic, April 7, 1964, p. 1. An advance gift of \$50,000 had been made earlier to finance a study of the proposed expansion. The professional library consultant in this instance was Ralph E. Ellsworth, Director of Libraries at the University of Colorado.
241. Drake Times-Delphic, April 2, 1965, p. 1.
242. Op. cit., April 7, 1965, p. 1; "On Campus," June 11, 1965, p. 2.
243. Gray Cottage continued as the temporary Technical Services Department until October 1966. It was demolished shortly afterwards.
244. Annual Report of the Director, 1965-1966, p. 5. In addition, the position of Cataloger had been vacant for nearly a year.
245. Ibid., p. 6.
246. Drake Times-Delphic, November 19, 1965, p. 1.
247. Annual Report of the Director, 1965-1966, p. 3.
248. Drake Times-Delphic, September 21, 1966, p. 3.
249. Marginalia, November 10, 1966. This lessened student disappointment with the delay of building completion.
250. Annual Report of the Director, 1966-1967, p. 1.
251. Ibid., p. 3. The pivotal lids on the current-issue storage bins also were a highly advantageous feature.
252. Annual Report of the Director, 1967-1968, p. 1. A total of 4,000 copies were produced by the coin operated machine alone during the first five months of operation (November 1967 - March 1968 -- a modest input in comparison with later photoduplication volumes, but quite high at the time).
253. Title V monies were used during 1967-1968 exclusively for the purchase of biological periodical runs and monographs (ibid., pp. 4-5).
254. Ibid., p. 4.
255. A major bibliographic acquisition in the spring of 1968 was the purchase of the microfilm edition of Early American Imprints, 1630-1800, thanks to a \$5,000 gift from the Oreon E. Scott Foundation (ibid., p. 2).

256. Ibid., Appendix A-1.
257. The Drake Divinity School was phased out during the summer of 1968, and its library eventually was assimilated into the Cowles Library collections.
258. Annual Report of the Director, 1967-1968, p. 6; College and Research Libraries, January 1958, p. 60.
259. Annual Report of the Director, 1968-1969, p. 4.
260. Annual Report of the Director, 1966-1967, p. 7. Originally, depository status was granted through the Law School, but Cowles Library was designated the official depository in the following year.
261. Annual Report of the Director, 1968-1969, p. 6.
262. Op. cit., p. 2. The Mathematics Department was the chief beneficiary here, with more than \$21,000 of Federal monies at its disposal.
263. Ibid. The ERIC acquisition was an essential step in preparation for the anticipated Ed.D. program.
264. This figure (229) is exclusive of new Law Library journal subscriptions, which were now placed and received directly by that library.
265. Richard Hicks came to Drake as Chief of the new public services unit in the summer of 1970. Hicks had served professionally as Head of the Undergraduate Library in Indiana University.
266. The position of Assistant to the Director was a part-time one, filled by Diane Kolb. Kolb also served in the Reference and Circulation areas until the arrival of Richard Hicks. Kolb was appointed Assistant Director of Libraries formally June 1971 (Annual Report of the Director, 1970-1971, p. 3).
267. Annual Report of the Director, 1969-1970, p. 5.
268. The Darnell bequest had become available in 1967, but the bulk of it was spent after the beginning of the 1969-1970 year.
269. Annual Report of the Director, 1970-1971, p. 1. The HEW formula is based on enrollment plus breadth and depth of academic programs.
270. Annual Report of the Director, 1971-1972, p. 1.
271. The Times run covered nearly 100 years, and the Monitor sequence was complete from the beginning.
272. Annual Report of the Director, 1971-1972, p. 1.
273. Annual Report of the Director, 1969-1970, p. 3.

274. Annual Report of the Director, 1970-1971, p. 2. The I-LITE statistics for the period September 1970 - March 1971, initiated the lending of 345 books as opposed to the borrowing of 77. During the same 10-month period of the following year, the number of books borrowed by Drake rose to 423 (Annual Report of the Director, 1971-1972, p. 2). A major factor in the borrowing increase was the entrance of Iowa State University and the University of Iowa into the I-LITE network.
275. Ibid., p. 4. Utilization of the Center collection on the part of the Drake community was lower than expected, and the incoming Director was concerned about this low level of involvement, in relation to membership costs (Annual Report of the Director, 1973-1974, p. 3).
276. Ibid., p. 3.
277. Annual Report of the Director, 1971-1972, p. 2.
278. In the late spring of 1973, Dr. William A. Stoppel accepted appointment as the new Director of Libraries.
279. The total number of volumes added in Cowles Library during the 10-month period June 1972 - March 1973, was 21,016, as compared to 25,001 during the 10-month period of 1971-1972. The reduction is accounted for primarily in the categories of periodicals -- volumes and microform accessions. (See statistical summaries appended to the Annual Report of the Director, 1971-1972 and 1972-1973.) The increase of the 1972-1973 book budget was 6% over that of 1971-1972 -- not a very staunch bulwark even in that early portion of the on-going inflationary era.
280. Drake Times-Delphic, summer issue, 1973, p. 6.
281. Annual Report of the Director, 1973-1974, p. 1.
282. Most of the journals involved here were in the science discipline, and their early subscription costs had been financed by generous National Science Foundations grants. By the end of 1973-1974, renewals of these subscriptions had to become a part of the Library's own budget (ibid., p. 3).
283. This degree of involvement may be contrasted with that of the C.R.L. relationship. (Cf. note 275.) By 1976, however, the Center for Research Libraries had replaced the Associated Colleges of the Midwest (ACMPB) as a primary source of journal articles (Annual Report of the Director, 1976-1977, p. 10).
284. Annual Report of the Director, 1973-1974, p. 6, "Report of the Bibliographer."
285. Greater opportunity was provided for a more concentrated effort in the development of the Special Collections by: (1) the transfer of traditional interlibrary loan service from Bibliography to Reference in 1972, and by (2) the reassignment in 1975 of routine order-searching activities to Technical Services. (Cf. Annual Report of the Director, 1972-1973, p. 3; Annual Report of the Director, 1975-1976, p. 4.)

286. Annual Report of the Director, 1977-1978, p. 12. The earlier part of this
287. See also Marginalia, December 17, 1973, p. 42 and note 224. Although production costs eventually forced a limitation of four sheets of recent accessions per issue of Marginalia, the appearance of the newsletter has continued on a monthly basis during the academic year since its arrival.
288. Annual Report of the Director, 1974-1975, p. 1. This statement was made with specific reference to interlibrary loan services, but it applied very aptly to the broad concept of library services ex situ.
289. Ibid., p. 2. This investigation was undertaken in cooperation with the State Libraries of Iowa.
290. By 1976, the OCLC data base comprised some 2.6 million books. Within three years, this capacity had increased to more than 5.5 million (Annual Report of the Director, 1976-1977, p. 1).
291. By the later part of 1978, thanks to the steady and efficient use of the OCLC terminals by the cataloging staff, a daily cataloging-production average of 42-43 titles was being consistently maintained (Annual Report of the Director, 1978-1979, p. 4).
292. Annual Report of the Director, 1977-1978, p. 1; op. cit., 1978-1979, p. 7.
293. Annual Report of the Director, 1977-1978, p. 6.
294. Annual Report of the Director, 1974-1975, p. 9.
295. Ibid., p. 2.
296. Annual Report of the Director, 1975-1976, p. 9. A steady reduction of the Dewey-classed books on the fourth tier, through reclassification to the Library of Congress system greatly aided their move.
297. See page 54 of this text. By the end of 1979, all but the last few volumes of the National Union Catalog - pre-1956 Imprints had been received in Cowles Library -- 664 volumes, A-W.
298. The George White Fund, for example, had for more than a decade made possible the acquisition of many retrospective titles in American and English literature.
299. Annual Report of the Director, 1975-1976, p. 10. The clearing of the fourth level in the fixed stacks area made room for this gift (see page 58 of this text).
300. Op. cit., p. 4. The backward extension of these periodicals did not duplicate existing runs in the original format. An HEW Title II grant of nearly \$4,000 also applied to the acquisition of periodical back files (ibid., p. 1).

301. Annual Report of the Director, 1978-1979, p. 10. The earlier run of this newspaper, acquired from a commercial source in 1973, had numerous gaps, with virtually the entire 1861-1871 decade lacking (see page 54 of this text).
302. Annual Report of the Director, 1975-1976, p. 2. The CSR included also those serial titles temporarily housed in the Pharmacy Reading Room.
303. Ibid., p. 3.
304. In 1968-1969, the ratio of items loaned to items borrowed was nearly 2:1, and this is in sharp contrast to the reverse 4:3 ratio previously in 1976-1977 -- 1,346 items borrowed to 939 loaned (Annual Report of the Director, 1974-1975, p. 8; op. cit., 1978-1979, p. 15).
305. Annual Report of the Director, 1973-1974, p. 2.
306. Op. cit., 1976-1977, p. 2.
307. See, for example, page 26 of this text and note 143 above. Instruction classes for credit, to be sure, involved only a very small portion of the student body in any given year.
308. The College of Pharmacy and the Biology Department were the most consistently active in this type of library instruction during this period.
309. Annual Report of the Director, 1975-1976, p. 9.
310. Op. cit., 1976-1977, p. 9.
311. Ibid., p. 10.
312. Op. cit., 1977-1978, p. 2.
313. See page 56 of this text.
314. Annual Report of the Director, 1978-1979, p. 7.
315. See page 57 of this text.
316. Op. cit., 1978-1979, p. 3.
317. Annual Report of the Director, 1977-1978, pp. 1-2.
318. While this figure does not come up to the user capacity of the Library upon its enlargement in 1967, it does restore about 100 reader stations which have had to be replaced by shelving in the past few years.
319. Annual Report of the Director, 1977-1978, p. 3.